

VERDUN EXTERIOR DEFENCES ENTIRELY ESTABLISHED AGAIN

2 1-2 Miles Lost in 104
Days Recovered by French
In Nine Days

VAUX DESTROYED

British Capture Another
German Trench; Success-
fully Raid Others

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 3.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, we carried out a new operation between Les Boeufs and Sully-Sailles, by means of which appreciable ground was gained and 200 prisoners taken, making the total number of prisoners on this sector since yesterday 736, including 20 officers, besides a dozen machine-guns.

The communique this afternoon reported: Owing to the violence of our bombardment for several days, the enemy, without awaiting the attack of our infantry, whose pressure was ever closer, yesterday afternoon evacuated Fort Vaux, in which heavy explosions were observed. We occupied this very important work during the night, without loss.

All Defences Regained

The belt of exterior forts at Verdun has now been re-established entirely and is firmly held by us.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme and one in Alsace.

North of the Somme, the French continued their progress between Sully and Les Boeufs. Though, several days ago, they had gone beyond the road from Peronne to Bapaume, north-west of Sully-Sailles, there was, on the left of this road, a sort of fortified redoubt, a nest of machine-guns, still occupied by the Germans.

The French bombardment had not succeeded in crushing it, but, yesterday, the French disposed of it and took prisoners the few survivors. It frequently occurs that such machine-gun shelters escape destruction by our artillery preparation, however carefully it is made, when fog and broken ground hamper observation.

The night was employed to straighten out similar irregularities in surrounding small places, where the Germans still held out and in attacking them with grenades. The French are now strongly established on an almost straight line, starting from the last houses in Sully and joining the British along the road from Les Boeufs to Transloy, on the edge of the plateau where the former village is situated and dominating the latter.

Fort Vaux Destroyed

London, November 3.—It is remarkable that the French communique yesterday did not mention the capture of Fort Vaux. Curiously, also, the Dutch papers, prior to the issue of the German communique, published a telegram from Berlin intimating that Fort Vaux was to be evacuated because it had mostly been destroyed and now was only an excellent target for the French artillery, while, with the capture of Fort Douaumont by the French, there was no longer any justification for making sacrifices to retain Fort Vaux.

This is significant, in view of the enormous sacrifices the Germans made to capture Fort Vaux. It took the Germans 104 days to force the 2 1/2 miles between Fort Douaumont and Fort Vaux and the French have recovered both forts in nine days.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The enemy shelled our front in the regions of Hebuterne and Arras. Our artillery was active southward of Armentieres and north of Ypres. Our air-craft bombed a number of batteries.

General Haig reported this morning: We captured a trench east of Gueudecourt and successfully raided enemy trenches in the region of Arras.

Germans Lose Houses

Reconquered in Sully

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram. Headquarters, November 1.—The weather growing brighter in the Somme district,

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Allow 197 Electoral Votes To Wilson and Hughes 192; China Is Strong for Former

Analysis of Straw Vote Here Indicates Possibility Of
Democratic Landslide; Polling on Tuesday

Reuter's Service.

Washington, November 2.—Close estimates give Wilson 197 certain votes and Hughes 192 votes in the Electoral College. Both are strenuously pushing their candidature in doubtful States, especially New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, whose votes total 66. The successful candidate must secure 266 electoral votes.

New York, November 2.—The torpedoing of the s.s. Marina and the arrival of the Deutschland have received little attention, the public being engrossed in electioneering.

The betting has veered to 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes.

A new factor is the enfranchisement of women, 4,000,000 of whom are entitled to vote. Working-class women favor Wilson and the middle-class Hughes, though the National Women's Party is opposing Wilson, on the ground that Hughes favors Federal women's suffrage, while Wilson advocates State suffrage.

It is expected that the Democratic cry will be: "Peace, eight hours and a full dinner-pail" and an appeal to women voters. The chief plank of the Republican Party is a prohibitive tariff to prevent industrial disaster after the war.

Straw Ballot is in Favor Of Wilson Four to One

For Woodrow Wilson..... 652

For Charles Evans Hughes..... 168

The fourth day's balloting in the straw vote being taken by THE CHINA PRESS of American residents in China would indicate that the American nation will endorse the administration of President Wilson at Tuesday's elections and will return him to the executive chair. But in the face of such overwhelming sentiment for Mr. Wilson the cable last night brought the word that the betting odds in the States have changed from 10 to 9 to 10 to 7 with Mr. Hughes as the favorite.

The straw vote, however, is taken by many as an excellent criterion on the national situation as the ballots show that persons from every section of the States expressed their views and that they probably were about

evenly divided as to the two old party affiliations.

Approximately 4,000,000 women are entitled to the right of suffrage at Tuesday's election. This factor in the election has been conceded as favorable to the Hughes campaign by political experts as the Republican candidate has endorsed national suffrage for women. Yet this straw vote shows that a much larger percentage of women out here have voted for Mr. Wilson than for Mr. Hughes.

Here are the figures on the ballots of the women:

Total straw ballots..... 820

Women voting for Hughes..... 29

Women voting for Wilson..... 264

If this situation should prevail in any degree at Tuesday's elections it will mean Mr. Hughes' defeat through the loss of the women's votes or their failure to go to the polls. The sentiment of the women voters favoring Mr. Wilson, however, is not apathetic as evidenced by the following division of the straw ballot up to the present time:

For Mr. Wilson

Men..... 388

Women..... 264

Total..... 652

For Mr. Hughes

Men..... 139

Women..... 29

Total..... 168

Another significant feature of an analysis of the ballots is the sentiment expressed by professional men and women, missionaries and educators. This type of vote is not subject to change in accord with any popular wave that might sweep the states such as the constantly changing labor vote. It has been claimed that professional and educating classes were for Mr. Hughes in this campaign, yet the educators, missionaries and professional men and women in China favor Mr. Wilson by almost 7 to 1.

The correspondents of THE CHINA PRESS throughout China have sent in incomplete returns from canvasses made among the American residents in their cities which are included in the totals given. The

(Continued on Page 15)

'No Confidence' Vote In Australian House

To Be Moved By New Party's
Leader; Anti-Conscription
Majority Is 80,800

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, November 2.—In the House of Assembly, Mr. Durack, the leader of the new party, has given notice that he will move a resolution that the Government does not possess the confidence of the country.

Melbourne, November 2.—The majority against conscription is now 80,800. The final result will probably be known in a week.

The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, who has returned from New South Wales, declined to discuss the situation. He intimated that Parliament will probably meet shortly.

Release \$5,000,000 From Salt Surplus

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 4.—The Group Banks are about to release an amount from the salt surplus of approximately \$5,000,000.

British Force Storms The Village of Alitza

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 3.—A French official despatch from Salonica states that the British have stormed the village of Alitza, on the left bank of the Struma.

Hunger Drives Germans To Surrender in East

Rain and Snow Hamper Moving
Of Troops and Supplies
In Carpathians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, November 2.—The German troops in the Carpathians are famishing, as the result of supply difficulties and many have surrendered, owing to hunger. Rain and snow are hampering operations in the Carpathians.

London, November 2.—A Rumanian official communique reports: The situation is unchanged between the Moldavian frontier and Predeal. Fighting all day in Prahova Valley resulted in the repulse of the enemy by counter-attacks.

An attack made by the enemy in the region of Dragoslavele, south of Torzburg Pass, was repulsed. Our pursuit of the enemy continues west of Vulcan Pass. Numerous artillery limbers and much material have been captured.

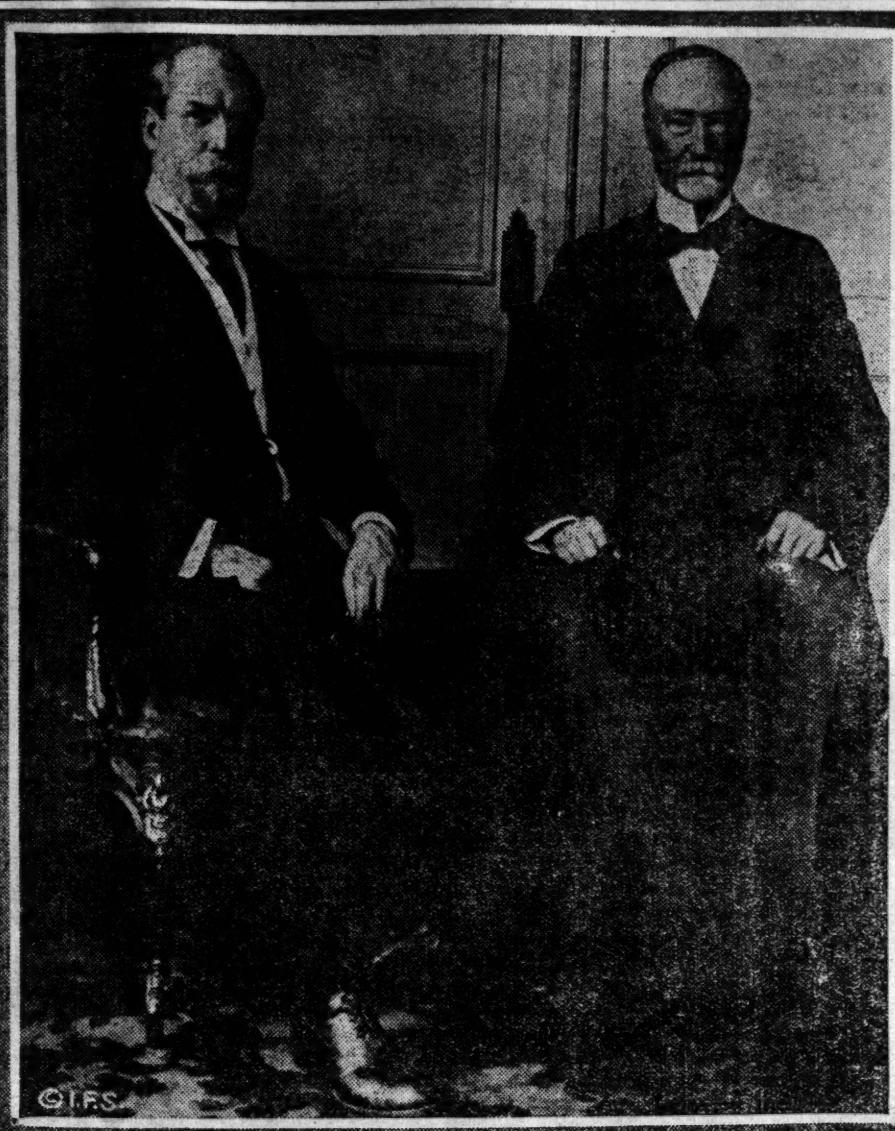
Vienna, November 2.—An Austrian official communique says that the Austro-German troops repulsed Rumanian attacks south-east of Brasso, on Rumanian territory and made progress south-east of Rotherthum Pass.

Russian Battleship Sebastopol Crippled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, November 3.—The Dagblad states that the Russian battleship Sebastopol has been damaged by a mine. German submarines have been sighted near Helsingfors and yesterday passed Sveborg.

Hughes and Fairbanks Favorites in U. S. Election Betting For President and Vice-President



GERMANY TO MOBILISE BOTH MEN AND WOMEN

Whole Population To Come Under
State Control; Prepare
For Enormous Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 2.—Germany is preparing for another enormous effort. It is expected that a mass levy will shortly be decreed and that every man and woman will be called up and placed under State control.

The age-limit for military service will also be raised. The organizer will be General Grosner, who has been vested with the widest powers. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that there are signs that General Ludendorff's statement that every man and woman must be placed at the disposal of the military authorities will now be carried out.

The German Federal Council has ordered a census on December 1, for war purposes. Probably this is connected with the levy en masse.

English Wheat Crop Has Tremendous Fall

Official Estimate Records
1,500,000 Quarters Less
Than Last Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 2.—The Board of Agriculture estimates the English wheat production in 1916 as being 1,500,000 quarters less than in 1915.

Mud Checks Battle In Russian Theater

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 2.—Mud has immobilized the opposing forces.

All-British Clothing For Country's Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 2.—The Director-General of Clothing is taking measures to prevent the giving out of contracts to non-British firms.

Germany Is Willing To Accept a World Court of Arbitration

Delbruck says Announcement
Might Help to take the Edge
Off Entente's Decision

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 2.—A Berlin despatch to the New York World says: The famous historian, Professor Delbruck, says, in the current issue of the Prussian Year Book, that Germany is ready to accept the pacific idea of a world court of arbitration and would, if she acted according to her real feelings, make known her willingness to co-operate with America and other nations in such a plan. Delbruck asserts that such an announcement by Germany might go far towards taking the edge off of the Entente's announced determination to prolong the war indefinitely, because of fear of Germany in the future.

Also, it might tend to shorten the war, if made at this time. Delbruck justifies Germany's coolness towards the schemes regarding international courts in the past, but says that the reasons which largely actuated her in the past are no longer likely to be maintained after the war.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 9
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Nov. 7
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Nov. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Nov. 11
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza Nov. 13

Mails to Arrive:—

The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7. Left Vancouver on October 20, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of October 1 is due at Hongkong on November 4, and here on November 7. Left Haiphong on November 2, per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

MAY SEND U. S. MAILS OVER BY DEUTSCHLAND

Announce Post Office Is Pre-
pared to Accept Propo-
sal from Bernstorff

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 2.—The Assistant Postmaster General in Washington announces that the post office department is prepared to accept the proposal, submitted by Ambassador Bernstorff, that mails between this country and Germany be transported in merchant submarines. Probably the Deutschland will carry the first mail shipment on her return voyage.

At New London (Conn.) Captain Koenig, in an interview, said that his course from Bremen was off the Scottish coast and north of the Orkney Islands. During the trip, they were submerged not more than 100 miles in all.

When Captain Koenig motored to the Customs House, to officially enter the arrival of the Deutschland, the crowd gave him rousing cheers and many grasped his hands with congratulatory words. The Chamber of Commerce here invited Captain Koenig and his officers to be its guests at a banquet. The invitation was accepted.

Captain of Deutschland Admits Bremen is Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 3.—The Captain of the Deutschland has admitted that the Bremen has been lost. He believes as the result of an internal accident. He said that the U-53 was sent to America to defend the Bremen in case of attack.

Germans state that submarines in future will arrive at New London, which is safer than Baltimore, as the maneuvering of the American submarines prevents the British dropping nets.

Owen-Philipps Group Buy Moss Steamship Co.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 2.—The Owen-Philipps Group has acquired the Moss Steamship Company.

AMERICANS SAVED SWEAR S.S. MARINA WAS NOT WARNED

Consul Telegraphs They All
Agree Vessel Was Giv-
en No Chance

DUTCH INQUIRING

Learn of Four Ships Held
Up by Germans; Two
Taken to Zeebrugge

NORWAY'S PLAINT

Latest Assertion is Steamer
Was Sunk in Terri-
torial Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 2.—The American Consul at Queenstown telegraphs that the American survivors of the s.s. Marina, who have sworn affidavits, agree that the vessel was sunk without warning.

The Hague, November 3.—An official inquiry is being made regarding the Oldambt and three other vessels which the Germans have held up, two of which have been taken to Zeebrugge.

Amsterdam, November 3.—A German official communique reports: On the night of November 1-2, German light sea forces from Flanders stopped and examined several steamers on the London to Holland route and took two suspicious vessels into harbor. A third which was ordered to follow has not yet arrived.

British cruisers unsuccessfully shelled some of our torpedo-boats. (It is probable that the third steamer mentioned above was the s.s. Oldambt).

Escort Put to Flight

London, November 2.—The Admiralty announces that the Dutch steamer Oldambt was captured by the enemy, last night, near Noordhinder Light-ship. A prize-crew was taking the ship to Zeebrugge, when, about day-light today, some of our light scouting craft overtook her. The prize-crew attempted to blow her up and, with the crew, took to the boats. The prize-crew, consisting of an officer and nine men, were overtaken and made prisoners and the ship was taken in tow by one of our vessels.

Five German destroyers arrived on the scene, presumably to escort the prize to port. They were engaged immediately and put to flight.

The Oldambt was towed for five hours, until within six miles of the Hook of Holland, when a Dutch tug took charge of the vessel.

The British steamer Glenlogan (5,333 tons; Glen Line, Ltd.) has been sunk.

Tromsø, November 3.—The crew of the Norwegian steamer Kong Dag state that she was sunk in Norwegian waters.

Three Submarines Destroy 21 Vessels of 28,000 Tons

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 31.—The captain of a neutral steamer made a sensational declaration to the commander of a German submarine. The captain's ship had contraband on board and therefore had to be sunk. The captain told the commander of the submarine that he had been detained in England for four months.

When he began to lack money, he received permission to continue his trip and he got the necessary bunker coal only under the condition that at first he had to carry coal to Italy. The captain finally agreed, being in distress and thus exposed his ship to destruction.

Three German submarines, recently returned to their home ports, within a few days sank 21 ships, with a total tonnage of 28,000, including the following ships, not yet reported in the papers: The French barques Condor (760 tons) and Canebille (2,454 tons), with dye wood and the French schooner Saint Charles (521 tons), with 420 tons of fish.

The steamer Costerdijk, of the Holland-America Line, bound from Newport News for Rotterdam, was forced at Liverpool to land a large part of her cargo before she was permitted to continue her trip. By these high-handed measures, Germany finally will be obliged to ask

for sufficient guarantees from neutrals that goods on board neutral ships for neutral countries will reach their points of destination completely and without exception.

A German submarine, recently returned from the cruiser war, was repeatedly offensively attacked by armed steamers or shelled by others when it began the lawful search. This submarine was attacked altogether seven times. In nearly all cases the steamers were British and carried one or more modern guns of 3 inch caliber.

The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during a previous cruise of several weeks in the Mediterranean. The submarine commander and the crew's ability and presence of mind enabled them to escape in time in all cases.

The Danish Postmaster General announces that the steamer Frederik VIII, bound from New York for Copenhagen, was forced to leave her whole letter and parcel post at Kirkwall. At the same place, the Norwegian steamer Kristianfjord was forced to leave 73 letter-bags for Denmark.

The following mails were confiscated by the British and French authorities from December, 1915, until the end of September, 1916: From Germany to the United States of America, on Dutch steamers 9,237 bags, Danish 2,938, Norwegian 4,935. From Germany to Spain, Portugal and South America, on Dutch steamers 5,726 bags, Norwegian 499. From Germany to the Dutch East Indies, on Dutch steamers 865 bags. From the United States to Germany on Dutch steamers 1,151 bags, Danish 9,363, Norwegian 3,313. From Spain, Portugal and South America to Germany, on Dutch steamers 2,354 bags, Norwegian 84. From the Dutch East Indies to Germany, on Dutch steamers 525 bags.

Altogether, in round figures, 24,200 bags from Germany and 16,800 bags to Germany have been robbed by the British and French and only a small part were redespached later on.

Verdun Defences Established Again

(Continued from Page 1)

In several sectors, lively artillery activity began. In the evening, the British advanced for attack from the district of Courcette and, with strong forces, from the line Gueudecourt-Les Boeufs. North of Courcette, the attack was unable to make an advance in our defensive fire. West of Le Transloy, it broke down under losses, in some places in hand-to-hand fighting.

Headquarters, November 2.—In the northern Somme district, the artillery activity was locally renewed. A British advance north of Courcette was easily repulsed. French attacks in the sector of Les Boeufs and Rancourt brought small advantages for the enemy north-east of Morval and at the north-western edge of St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

Generally, however, the attacks were singularly repulsed. Our troops, in spite of a tenacious French resistance, made an advance in the northern part of Sailly.

The fire engagements right of the Meuse repeatedly increased to great intensity. Up to now, the French have especially directed a heavy and destructive fire against Fort Vaux, which had been evacuated already at night-time by our troops, following an order and without being disturbed by the enemy. The important parts of the fort had been blasted by us before the evacuation.

Headquarters, November 3.—The fighting activity generally was within moderate limits. In isolated sections of the Somme district, there was strong artillery fire. The houses of Sailly which had been taken by us were again lost yesterday morning in a hand-to-hand fight. Hostile advances east of Gueudecourt and against the northern part of St. Pierre Vaast Wood failed.

The French fire against Fort Vaux decreased towards the evening.

SENTIMENT OF LABOR ON JAPANESE CHANGES

Delegates in U. S. Refuse to Introduce Bills Against Workers From Japan

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—Indications here point to a change of sentiment toward the Japanese among labor leaders. When delegates were nominated to attend the labor conference at Baltimore, they declared they would resign if instructed to introduce any bills at the conference directed against Japanese workers. After much discussion it was decided not to impose a condition of this nature.

CRAWFORD DEFENDS BRITISH BLACKLIST

Tells New York Bankers It Operates as 'White List' Of American Firms

EXPLAINS MAIL CENSOR

Invites Suggestions as to Minimizing Evils—Local Committee to Consider Them

New York, September 26.—The British censorship and the "statutory list" of firms and individuals with whom British subjects are forbidden to have trade relations were discussed at a luncheon given in honor of Sir Richard Crawford, trade adviser of the British Embassy, at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Sir Richard's hosts were about fifty of the leading bankers and executive heads of industrial corporations in this country. Sir Richard said that everything possible was being done to simplify the operation of the censorship, so far as it affected American business, and in a reference to the so-called "blacklist" pointed out that so far as certain American firms were concerned, there appeared to be "some misunderstanding as to the real objects of the list."

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, presided at the luncheon, at the close of which the following statement regarding Sir Richard's talk to the bankers and business men present was given out:

"Sir Richard Crawford had an unofficial and informal conversation with prominent representatives of American banking and business interests on the subject of the exercise of the British censorship. He gave a brief exposition of the reasons for the censorship and of the methods of its operation, and invited frank and full discussion of its effects as experienced by business houses in the United States in order to ascertain whether it was possible to introduce any practical modifications of its application without impairing its efficiency in securing the vital interests of Great Britain and her allies. In this connection attention was called to the very satisfactory results already attained by the arrangements made to facilitate the dispatch, without serious interruption or delay, of shipping documents between the United States and neutral countries. Under this arrangement shipping documents, including bills of lading, consular invoices, &c., if placed in bags marked 'shipping documents,' receive immediate and rapid examinations by a special corps of censors at the port of arrival, which enables these documents to be forwarded without delay by the vessel carrying the goods to which they relate.

"It was found impossible for the meeting to enter very closely into details, but certain suggestions were made which are to be the subject of further consideration by a small and informal committee, and it is believed that some practical results will follow.

"Toward the end of the conference, the discussion turned on the recent publication of the statutory list of American firms with whom British subjects are prohibited from trading. Sir Richard Crawford Explains

"The publication," said Sir Richard, "of the statutory list of firms and persons in the United States with whom British subjects are prohibited from trading under heavy penalties by the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Extension Act appears to have created some misunderstanding as to the real objects of the list. It may be observed that in Great Britain the principle of domicile had been accepted prior to this year, whereby trading with an enemy applied only to trading with an enemy domiciled in enemy territory; whereas in the other allied countries, as also in Germany, an enemy is an enemy by birth and status wherever he may be domiciled, and trading with him is an offense under the laws of those countries. In the prosecution of the war it was found imperative, in order to insure uniformity of procedure on the part of the Allies, for Great Britain to adopt the principle recognized by her allies, and accordingly the Trading with the Enemy Extension Act was introduced, which makes it a penal offense for any

British subject to trade with a firm of enemy nationality or with enemy interests wherever situated.

"The result was at once to confront a large number of British houses engaged in trade with thousands of firms with German names in the United States with the serious problem of determining for themselves whether such firms were, in fact, enemy houses by nationality, or whether, notwithstanding their status as American corporations, they were by their constitution or by the unneutrality of their transactions in all respects to be regarded as enemy concerns within the meaning of the law. A striking example of the incidence and rigorous application of the Trading with the Enemy act was soon forthcoming in the case of a British house which was prosecuted for obtaining indirectly goods of enemy origin for the purposes of its business. In that case the principal of the firm concerned was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, followed by other disabilities, including the stigma of want of patriotism, while an American house of enemy antecedents indirectly implicated had received a permit from the British authorities to bring out goods of the same description from an enemy country. The act immediately became a very living and real thing to every British firm trading with the United States. The penalties, material and moral, were so disastrous to their existence and honor that there was widespread apprehension and uncertainty, which threatened to disorganize the business of a large body of American citizens whose names might have aroused unfounded suspicions as to the neutrality of their transactions and interests.

"In these circumstances the British Government were impelled to afford such information to British subjects as would enable them to continue to trade with such firms without the fear of bringing themselves within the purview of the evidence before them the British authorities found that out of the thousands of firms in the United States bearing names which might have caused hesitation on the part of British subjects to engage in trade with them only a very small proportion were, in the opinion of the British Government, properly to be classed as unneutral. The publication of these few names has served to remove this hesitation, and while it has enabled British subjects to avoid incurring penalties under the laws of their country, it has at the same time relieved a large body of American citizens from the effects of unfounded suspicion which might have had disastrous results on their trading interests.

"In other words, the publication of the statutory list has indeed, operated as a 'white list,' and to call it a blacklist is in fact a misnomer."

Prominent Men at the Luncheon

Among those present at the luncheon were Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Frederick I. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers' Trust Company; Samuel McRoberts and John A. Gardin, Vice-Presidents of the National City Bank; George F. Baker, Jr., First National Bank; James Brown of Brown Brothers and Co.; Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan and Co.; N. P. Bonbright of William P. Bonbright and Co.; Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company; A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank; Charles A. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company; Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Board of the Ingersoll-Rand Company; Eugene P. Thomas, President of the United States Steel Products Company; Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Theodore H. Price; James D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company; P. T. Dodge, President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and President of the International Paper Company; Henry B. Endicott of Endicott, Johnson and Co., and Lloyd Griscom.

Through the medium of a committee of five, which is to be appointed from those present at the conference, individual cases will be taken up with Sir Richard, where, in the opinion of the committee, it may be possible to bring about relief. It is expected that in the future negotiations between the committee and the British trade expert will be by way of correspondence.

British Reply Due
Washington, September 25.—The

British reply to the American mail note of May 24, protesting against the mail censorship left London Friday, the British Embassy here was informed today, and should arrive in Washington late this week. No advance indication of its contents was forwarded.

Any arrangement arrived at with exporters in New York by Sir Richard Crawford, the British commercial attaché, who today began informal negotiations there, will be made to conform with the terms of the note. Such arrangements, it is pointed out, will be entirely informal and made theoretically without knowledge of the diplomatic authorities of the two Governments, who will continue to negotiate as to the principles involved, regardless of any *modus vivendi* which may be arrived at.

HUGHES WOULD STOP SEIZURE OF U. S. MAILS

Declares Republicans Will Stand No Blacklist Against Any American

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—Charles E. Hughes, in a speech at Metropolitan Opera House here tonight, vigorously assailed the Administration for its foreign and Mexican policy and outlined the Republican party program in two respects as follows:

"We do not propose to tolerate any improper interference with American property, with American mails or with legitimate commercial intercourse.

"No American who is exercising only American rights shall be put on any blacklist by any foreign nation."

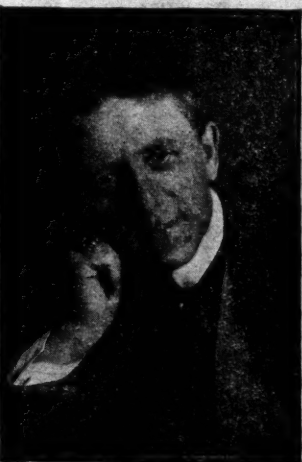
In addition to references to the seizure of American mails and the British blacklist of American firms Hughes recalled the sinking of the Lusitania, saying that had the American Government left no doubt "that when we said 'strict accountability' we meant precisely what we said there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania."

Hughes' attack on the Administration on foreign and Mexican policies was couched in more vigorous terms than any he has heretofore employed.

GINNELL IS JAILED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 2.—Mr. Laurence Ginnell, M. P., has been imprisoned in default of payment of the fine inflicted on him recently for an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act.



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Of the renowned Witney make. Famed throughout the world for their durability and soft finish. Each Blanket is bound at both ends.

The "Wayloo" Blanket

48 x 72 inches Price \$9.50 pair
60 x 80 " " 13.50 "

Quality A.

36 x 60 inches Price \$6.50 pair
44 x 65 " " 9.50 "
52 x 72 " " 11.50 "
60 x 80 " " 15.00 "
72 x 92 " " 19.50 "
82 x 100 " " 24.50 "

Always

the

Best

Selection



REAL WITNEY White Wool Blankets

BEST MANUFACTURE

Quality B.

56	by	72	inches	Prices	\$13.50	pair
64	"	82	"	"	16.50	"
70	"	94	"	"	22.50	"
82	"	100	"	"	26.50	"

Quality C.

56	by	72	inches	Prices	\$17.00	pair
64	"	82	"	"	21.50	"
72	"	92	"	"	26.50	"
82	"	100	"	"	32.50	"

Quality D.

64	by	82	inches	Prices	\$23.50	pair
68	"	92	"	"	30.00	"
82	"	100	"	"	35.00	"

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Prices

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Bear

Comparison



Infants' Blankets

Quality A.

34 x 41 inches Price \$5.00 pair
38 x 50 " " 6.00 "

Quality B.

36 x 41 inches Price \$6.50 pair
38 x 51 " " 8.50 "

Quality C.

36 x 42 inches Price \$11.50 pair
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Special Quality

All wool blankets, pure white wool blankets, blue border, bound satin. Very soft and fleecy.

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Sateen Covered Quilts.

Very handsome Eiderdown Quilts with Sateen Covers. Shades of Violet, Rose, Green and Blue, with borders in self colours. Ventilated.

Size	3 x 2 1/2 feet	Price	\$ 4.50
"	4 1/2 x 3 "	"	8.50
"	5 x 4 "	"	11.50
"	6 1/2 x 4 "	"	15.00
"	6 x 5 "	"	17.50
"	7 x 6 "	"	26.50



Satin Covered Quilts

Reversed Sateen with borders of plain Colours, very handsome designs, in shades of Blue, Pink, Green and Mauve.

Size	3 x 2 1/2 feet	Price	\$ 6.50
"	4 1/2 x 3 "	"	11.50
"	6 1/2 x 4 "	"	23.50
"	6 x 5 "	"	27.50
"	7 x 6 "	"	35.00

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COTTON WADDLED QUILTS

In Shades of Red, Blue and Green.

Size	Price	Size	Price	Size	Price
6 1/2 by 4 feet	\$6.50 each	6 by 5 feet	\$7.50 each	7 by 6 feet	\$9.50 each

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PRICE
\$5.00
EACH

A really wonderful travelling rug for the money. Stocked in serviceable checks and tartans
Price \$5.00 each

TRAVELLING RUGS IN GREAT VARIETY

The "Kandahar"

A very serviceable all wool travelling rug in plain colouring. Extra heavy.

Size 60 by 76 inches.

Price \$19.50 each

The "Lincoln"

An exceptionally strong fringed travelling rug. Extra large and heavy. In all the newest checks and tartans.

Size 64 by 80 inches.



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Table Oil Cloth.

New stock just arrived

36 inches wide	Price	\$1.00 yard
54 " "	"	1.50 "

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Floor
Felts
Arriving
this week.

All the
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Colourings
48 inches wide

Price

\$3.50

per yard

New
Tile
Linoleums
for
Bathrooms
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arrived.
72 inches wide
Price
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TRAVELLING RUGS AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE

The "Carholme"

This is a good value serviceable rug, all pure wool, soft and warm. Can be supplied in a good variety of plaids.

Size 62 x 76 inches

Price \$18.50 each

The "Suburban"

A very superior quality for an inexpensive rug. Pure Wool in handsome dark checks and tartans.

Size 60 x 80 inches

Price \$15.50 each



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SPEECHES REVEAL REAL ATTITUDE OF FRANCE IN THE WAR

Addresses at Conseils Generaux
Indicate Union Sacree to Continue After War and Be Base
For Political Reorganization

Paris, France—No surer indication of the present attitude of the French nation can be found than by a careful survey of the meeting of the department conseils or Conseils Generaux, which have just been held throughout France, and at which every commune in the country is represented. The various presidents include many eminent statesmen, half a dozen at least of whom are members of the present ministry, and a number of ex-ministers. The Conseil General is not only the most representative public body in France, but it is also the one in which the members feel themselves free to express their ideas in a manner neither customary nor perhaps adaptable to the chamber.

The speeches this year at the conseils were of unusual quality and power. In varying manner they were almost exclusively confined to the expression of three leading ideas. First, appreciation and gratitude for the unity of effort in the defense of the country, and for the realization by the world outside of the glory of France. Second: The recognition by the whole country that France did all she could to prevent war and always hoped for the redress of her grievances by pacific means, even in the case of Alsace and Lorraine itself, and that Germany was responsible for the present trouble. Third and most important of all, that the Union Sacree would continue after the war and be the basis upon which political reorganization would be established. Typical examples of these ideas may be gathered from the following speeches.

M. Dubost, the president of the Senate, presided at the Conseil General for the department of Isere held at Grenoble, and rendered homage to the people of France, without distinction, for the spontaneous and sustained effort they had made to defend their country. The second year of this terrible war, through which was to be decided the future of humanity, had, he said, powerfully advanced their cause, in spite of the seeming futility of the battleground. It was during that year that they had really seen ahead of them the first rays of victory shining upon the horizon of the Caucasus, upon the great plains of Russia, upon Jutland, Trentino, and the Somme. The invading tide of the early months of the war had been arrested and the enemy had been imprisoned within the area of his temporary conquests. The hearts of Frenchmen had barred the way at Verdun to the arrogant enemy of modern civilization and liberty, and at the same time their allies had coordinated their efforts.

This situation in which the military and economic forces could not but be on the one hand constantly increasing, and on the other constantly decreasing, could have but one logical result, with regard to which only the date and the details remained to be defined.

France, M. Dubost said, need not fear, nor need her enemy hope that any sudden failure might weaken the force of their resolution or the base of their action, or compromise that approaching victory which should assign to each nation for centuries to come its place in humanity. Every one had counted the cost of the task still to be accomplished and was prepared to make the necessary sacrifice, but also each of their heroes fell in the assurance that they were aiding in the punishment of the greatest crime in history and in restoring and glorifying their country. To compromise at the present solemn and decisive moment by the smallest relaxation the definite defeat of the implacable enemy of their country, would be an act of treason towards those heroes who had felt that their sacrifice was not being made in vain. The latter had the right to expect from those who followed them that supreme effort which would wrest from the enemy an unquestionable victory and insure security to future generations. It was in keeping with this confidence, resolution, and tenacity that he proposed that they should offer to their soldiers, their chiefs and to all their Allies their sincerest admiration and gratitude.

Speaking at the Conseil General of the department of Lot, of which he is president, M. Malvy, the minister of the interior said that the dawn of imminent justice, of which Gambetta had spoken and which their mutilated country had expected through the triumph of right over might, was now beginning to break. Their illustrious compatriot, who thought that Alsace and Lorraine were necessary to the intellectual and moral equilibrium of France, and who well knew that the people who had proclaimed the rights of men would never allow the finest amongst her children to be condemned to perpetual slavery, had himself always thought of a pacific restitution.

Their own democratic republic had always held the same view as Gambetta. Passionately attached to peace she had had confidence in right and

justice, never believing that those who in times of stress had the honor to speak in her name could fail to make every effort possible to save the country from so horrible a scourge as war.

Everything had, in fact, been done that could be, and the whole of France now knew well upon whom fell the responsibility of the crime. Out of all that had happened they now saw clearly the implacable sequence; the refusal of the central empires to adhere to the arbitration proposed by England and accepted and supported by France and Russia; the refusal of Germany to reply when she was asked if she would respect the neutrality of Belgium, after France had definitely given this assurance; the violation of French territory at Ciry and Longwy after their government, to avoid any possible incident, had withdrawn their own troops 10 kilometers from the frontier, and finally the famous declaration of war against France by Germany, based on the false pretext that French aviators had thrown bombs near Karlsruhe and Nuremberg. These facts were now historical and could not but prove to the whole world the premeditation of the enemy. Germany had thus desired war, in spite of everything, of the sentiments of all the French people even of those which the delegates from Alsace expressed in 1872 to Gambetta, when they affirmed that in the depth of their misery, that which sustained them was the ever-present image of the Republic reconstructing the country's ruins and preparing for the victory of right over might—Germany had desired that justice and right should be imposed by force.

These thoughts, M. Malvy said, had again come to his recollection when, a few days ago, in company with the President of the Republic and of their brothers in Alsace he witnessed the joy of the Alsacians who had regained their own territory. How he had then remembered those in whose name Keller spoke on February 19, 1871, at the National Assembly, declaring even at a moment when they were under the yoke of their invaders, their unshakable fidelity to France, and proclaiming in advance null and void all conventions or treaties which gave over any part of their country to aliens or opposed the right of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to call themselves Frenchmen.

M. Emile Comtes, the ex-premier, presiding at the Conseil General of the department of Charente-Inférieure held at La Rochelle said that their former party divisions might have made their friends abroad anticipate and their enemies hope for a disruption of their moral forces, and as a consequent result some measure of weakening of their national strength. Happily, however, nothing of the sort had taken place and the general admiration which had been accorded to them both by their friends and enemies for the strong attitude they had taken from the very first was already a splendid reward for their devotion to a single idea and for their absolute unity of purpose.

He saw with pride this admiration deepening and increasing, and felt that it was the sure prelude to a decisive victory. They knew, he added, that France was pledged without reserve to the cause of peace. In the least equivocal terms she had given proof of this. When she had been surprised by the most brutal aggression, treacherously planned, she had risen as one man to defend, though at first by most imperfect means, her invaded territory, and it was owing only to the warlike enthusiasm of her soldiers that she had been able to restrain the invaders. Later, her national genius had put her in a position to remedy the primitive insufficiency of her armaments, and now it was she and her allies who controlled the offensive—an offensive that was daily marked with success. From now on there would be no question as to victory. It was assured as much by the unity of action and intrinsic strength of the allied

armies as by the value of their material. To doubt any longer would not only be an offense against their chivalrous and resolute armies, but a complete misunderstanding of the role which had been assigned to them by that sovereign and unchangeable law which presided over human destinies and regulated the course of events. This law was the law of progress as Michelet had defined it. There was not a single epoch in history when this law had failed to prevail, Michelet had said, defying his students to find the law in default even in a single instance. M. Comtes had had this law incessantly before his thoughts since the beginning of the war, and he could not fail to see its application in the grandeur of the moral idea which guided and animated France and her allies in this struggle for civilization against barbarism.

M. Comtes concluded by saying that everything indicated that they were approaching the end of their struggle. France had sustained it without a minute's hesitation at the price of untold effort and sacrifice, and would rise stronger and more respected than ever in the eyes of the civilized world. It remained to be desired that over and above the moral ascendancy she would have gained, or that she had in fact already gained in the whole universe, and which was admitted even by her enemies, she might have the satisfaction of seeing realized the drawing together of all parties by the increasing and more definite practice of the three fundamentals of the French constitution—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

ASIA MINOR TO BE REWARD FOR ITALY

Agreement With Allies For
Entry Into War Is
Revealed

RUSSIA'S SHARE LARGE

Tsar Will Have Black Sea Coast
And Free Outlet To
Mediterranean

Rome, September 23.—Italy's territorial claims in Asia Minor, which were recognized by the Allies when they concluded a secret agreement with Italy in April, 1915, fixing the conditions and the time limit for her intervention, have been specified publicly for the first time by Senator Franchetti in the Milan *Corriere della Sera*.

There is good reason to believe that the Allies offered territorial compensations in Asia Minor to Greece for her intervention in their favor when they occupied Salonica. Venizelos openly hinted at such compensation from time to time, and when the Italian troops landed at Salonica to fight with the Allies his only comment was significant. Italy, he said, has taken the place of Greece, and she will reap the advantage that Greece lost.

Senator Franchetti's article appeared on the eve of the announce-

ment that an Italian expedition had been landed at Salonica. He admits that it did not appear opportune for him to specify Italy's claims in Asia Minor before certain events had matured. The connection between the active participation of Italy in the East, where she is no longer "absent," and the compensation in Asia Minor for such participation is obvious.

It is indispensable that all the aspirations and claims of the Allies should be satisfactorily settled when conditions of peace are discussed, Senator Franchetti points out, lest some questions be left open or problems unsolved and the balance of power necessary for a lasting peace fail to rest on solid foundations.

So far as Italy is concerned, besides her aspirations in Europe, she believes herself entitled to a greater colonial expansion based on her geographical position, on the special conditions of her economic development and on her past colonial history. Her fields of colonial expansion outside Europe may be divided into three, namely Lybia, Eritrea and Benadir and Asia Minor.

Lybia or Tripoli is already in her possession, and as for Eritrea, her zone of influence after the war will undoubtedly be increased on the south with the cession of British Somaliland, in the Gulf of Aden, and of French Somaliland, which is of hardly any importance to France owing to its isolated position and its distance from France's main African possessions. By the cession of these possessions, which in the case of France Italy could compensate elsewhere, the colony of Eritrea will be joined to Benadir or Italian Somaliland and form the north and east boundaries of Abyssinia.

Asiatic Turkey is bound to be partitioned between the Allies after

the war and divided into possessions or possibly, but only to a small extent, zones of influence. Italians assert that Asia Minor should be assigned to Italy. First of all it is a region by itself, bounded on the east by the highlands of Armenia, on the north by mountain chains not distant from and almost parallel to the south coast of the Black Sea, and on the south and south-east by the Taurus and Igitaurus chains of mountains separating it from Armenia.

Armenia, the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles will be assigned to Russia, while the port of Alexandretta, the future starting point of the Bagdad railway, and the region south-east of the Taurus Mountains will pass over to England. France will get Syria. None of these three Powers is interested in Asia Minor and its assignment to Italy will not endanger the balance of power between the three Allies.

Russia, besides the possessions specified above, will get northern Mesopotamia and Persia. She will enjoy the exclusive mastery of the Black Sea and will have a free outlet into the Mediterranean and preponderance in the Balkan peninsula. England will unite the Mediterranean to India across Mesopotamia. France will have Syria.

The portion assigned to Italy, compared to the new colonial empires of her allies, is thus considered modest. The benefits to be derived from Italy's occupation of Asia Minor will consist in assuring peace and order among the inhabitants, by no means an easy task owing to the different races, religions and customs prevailing among those people, composed of Turkish peasants, nomad tribes, Greek merchants, Armenians and Kurds.

Another advantage to be derived

from Italy's occupation of Asia Minor would consist in lessening if not entirely obviating any danger of rivalry between Russia and England. Asia Minor cannot be assigned to any of the three Entente Powers without unduly increasing the maritime and territorial predominance of one to the detriment of the other two. Nor can it be assigned to one or two minor states, since obviously sooner or later the question of preponderance will rise again.

Italy, instead, is sufficiently strong to defend without any help her own political autonomy and yet she does not aim at predominance either in the Mediterranean or in Asia. The assignment of Asia Minor to Italy is therefore regarded as the only solution to satisfy Italian aspirations in the East and at the same time avert the danger of future rivalries between other great Mediterranean powers.

Owing to the fact that Italy has no Mediterranean aspirations, her presence in Asia Minor would represent an element of peace which would contribute to a lasting settlement of all international problems.

In connection with Italy's claims on Asia Minor, the fourteen Aegean Islands, including Rhodes, occupied by Italy during the Tripoli war, and held after peace was concluded with Turkey on condition that they would be restored if Turkey loyally and faithfully contributed towards the pacification of Tripoli, have automatically passed under Italy's sovereignty, since Turkey not only failed to fulfil the conditions of the peace treaty but with Germany's aid even during Italy's neutrality strove to revolt against Italy among the inhabitants of Tripoli.

The Italian troops destined to garrison Asia Minor in the near future are already concentrated in Rhodes and other islands.

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REICHSTAG PUTS LIMIT TO PREVENTIVE ARREST

Only Tolerable If Empire's Security Threatened; Demanded By Commanding General

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 2.—The Reichstag in committee, after discussing the question of preventive arrests, adopted the motion of the Progressives that such arrests were only tolerable if the security of the Empire is threatened.

A member of the Center warned the Government to take the question seriously, for the entire people supported the Reichstag in demanding that the Government shall not disturb the splendid spirit of the Fatherland. He added that the Reichstag expected the Government to introduce a bill to deal with the question of preventive arrest before the next meeting of the Reichstag in January.

Colonel Wriesberg, on behalf of the Government, promised that the Bill should be forthcoming. He added that a list of the persons placed under preventive arrest had been demanded by the Commanding General.

Principal Carso Line Stormed by Italians

Advance Two Kilometers; Capture 5,000 Prisoners And Inflict Heavy Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 3.—A semi-official communique reports: The Austrian positions east of Gorizia were on the summits of steep slopes, intercepted by ravines and covered with woods, while the defences of Carso, besides ruined villages, included numerous boundary walls. The principal line of resistance on Carso was carried by the Italians, who advanced two kilometers over thickly wooded ground, on an up slope.

Besides taking 5,000 prisoners, they inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. For instance, the 21st Landwehr Regiment was wiped out and its staff, three battalion commanders and 1,500 men captured.

An official communique yesterday reported: An Italian air-ship dropped seventeen bombs on the enemy's works and vessels in San Pietro roadstead and Sebenico Bay and returned safely, despite a cannonade from the shore batteries.

An official communique today reported: The 11th Army Corps, despite violent counter-attacks, has captured the strong positions eastward of Verilki-Ribach and Mount Pecinka. We extended our lines westward of the Oppachiasetra-Castagnevizza road and took 3,493 prisoners, of whom 115 were officers, also two mountain-guns, numerous machine-guns and quantities of munitions.

Vienna, November 2.—An Austrian official communique reports that the 2nd and 3rd Italian armies, which have been brought up to full strength with fresh troops since the last big battles, have opened an offensive in the region of Gorizia. It describes the Italian artillery fire as being of extraordinary violence, after which the Italian infantry assaulted in massed formations, seven brigades, at one point, advancing on a narrow front.

Several attacks were repulsed, but the communique admits that the Italians on the northern part of Carso Plateau gained ground beyond "our advanced, ruined lines," while Bosovica remained in the hands of the Italians after an attack by eight divisions.

The communique claims the capture of 1,000 Italian prisoners.

New Big Guns for the U. S. S. Michigan



Flaws recently developed in two of the Michigan's big 12-inch guns. Those shown above are part of the new battery.

600 VENIZELIST TROOPS TAKE OVER EKATERINI

Not Resisted, Though Have Skirmish with Evzones; Athens Sends Re-inforcements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 3.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states that 600 Venizelist troops have occupied Ekaterini. They were not resisted, but, en route, had a short fight with the Evzones guarding the bridge at Oleanon.

The Government has sent re-inforcements consisting of Evzones and artillery to Ekaterini, which is thirty-four miles south-west of Salonica.

The Greek steamer Kiki Issaias (2,993 tons) has been sunk.

Athens, November 2.—The Venizelists are astonished that the Royalist officers at Larissa have been permitted to send re-inforcements to oppose the advance of the Venizelist forces from Ekaterini, as the Larissa Railway is controlled by the Allies.

Seven Greek steamers have been torpedoed in the past twelve days, including the Angeliki and Kiki Issaias. The Government at Athens is striving to diminish the public agitation arising from these outrages, by insinuating that the vessels have been destroyed by floating mines, but indignation is growing.

Admiral Fournet has announced that investigations show that the Angeliki and Kiki Issaias were torpedoed or mined by the enemy.

An immense concourse of people attended the funeral of the soldier victims of the s.s. Angeliki, which took place at the Piraeus today. The shops were closed and flags flown at half-mast.

The Entente Legations sent wreaths and the civic authorities of Athens and the Piraeus and Admiral Fournet attended the service at the Cathedral, but the Government was not represented.

HONOR MIKADO'S HEIR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, November 4.—The British, French, Russian and Italian Ambassadors, on behalf of their respective Sovereigns, have presented the highest orders to the Crown Prince.

Gen. Feng Kuo-chang To Stay in Nanking As Kiangsu's Tuchun

Mandate Disperses Rumors Of Call to Peking; Investiture At His Headquarters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, November 4.—A Presidential Mandate re-appoints the Vice-President, General Feng Kuo-chang, as Tuchun of Kiangsu, thus dispelling the rumors that he will be called to Peking, which apparently arose owing to the reported decision that Parliament would inaugurate the Vice-President in Peking.

The members of Parliament, this afternoon, held a meeting in the Botanical Gardens, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the suspension of Parliament by Yuan Shih-k'ai.

In order to promote education in the provinces, the Ministry of Education is considering the establishment of a special Education Bureau in each province. It is understood that the majority of the Provincial authorities are in favor of the scheme.

Investiture at Nanking

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, November 4.—Wang Chia-hsiang, Chairman of the Senate, is leaving Peking for Nanking, next Monday, to present to General Feng Kuo-chang the certificate as Vice-President of the Republic.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 3.—A White Book published with reference to the exchange of British and German civilians over 45 years of age shows that the agreement applies to the whole Empire, Germany having stipulated that her subjects over this age from British colonies and Dominions are to be repatriated with the utmost speed possible. Retired officers of the army and navy who are not receiving pay and the officers and crews of British and German merchantmen are to be considered civilians.

INVASION OF GT. BRITAIN POSSIBLE, SAYS FRENCH

Commander-in-Chief Warns It Is More Than Supposition; Must Be Prepared

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseezeitung reports: According to a London despatch, Field Marshal French, Commander-in-Chief of the United Kingdom, addressing volunteers at Derby, said that the invasion of the British Isles was not a mere supposition, but a possibility. This they must be prepared to meet.

SOOCHOW LITERARY ASSN.

(Special Correspondence of The China Press)

Sochow, Nov. 4.—The Sochow Literary Association held its regular monthly meeting with Dr. and Mrs. E. V. Jones as hosts last Thursday afternoon. The speaker for the afternoon was Mr. Warnahus of the Continuation Committee. He spoke on Evangelism and a Committee was appointed to formulate some plans and present them to the local Christian Workers' League. It is hoped that this may give rise to some definite organized union effort along this line.

A ballot for President was also taken and an effort to get as complete a poll as possible made. The result was: Wilson 66; Hughes 9.

DUTCH SUCCESSION

Government Definitely Decides Not To Take Any Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, November 3.—In the Second Chamber, today, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the Government does not propose to bring in a Bill with regard to the succession to the Throne. He added that it was not in the interests of the country to give the reasons for his decision.

LORD LLANGATTOCK SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 2.—Died of wounds: Lord Llangatock. The barony is now extinct.

Urge British to Recruit From Empire's Races

Suggested Indians and Egyptians Ought to Be Pleaded to Co-operate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 3.—At a meeting of thirty members of the House of Commons, yesterday, a resolution was passed, calling on the Government to take immediate steps to recruit for the army the races of the Empire, particularly the African. Mr. Josiah Wedgwood urged that the Indian and Egyptian Governments ought to be pleased to co-operate.

AUSTRIA'S NEW CABINET

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 31.—The Deutsche Ueberseezeitung states: It is reported from Vienna: In a letter to Prime Minister von Kober, the Emperor of Austria appointed the former minister, Dr. Frank Klein, Minister for Justice; Dr. Haerdtl, now Vice-President of the administrative court, Minister for Home Affairs; former Governor Bobrzynski, Minister without portfolio; Dr. Franz Kozel, Minister for Commerce; Karl Marek, Minister for Finance; Major-General Ernst Schauble, Minister for Railways; Count Clam-Martini, Minister for Agriculture. The following ministers were appointed to their former offices: Colonel General von Georgi, Minister for National Defence; Baron Hussarek von Heinlein, Minister for Public Worship and Education and Dr. Trnka, Minister for Public Works.

CORONEL ANNIVERSARY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 31.—The newspapers celebrate the anniversary of the naval battle of Coronel, where the German Admiral, Count Spee, two years ago, defeated a British squadron and recall the heroic and glorious death of Admiral Spee off the Falkland Islands.

Nurseryland Bazaar

Everything that has a place in Nurseryland will be sold at an exhibition to be conducted on December 1 and 2 in Chang Su-ho's Gardens for the benefit of the Blind and Disabled British Soldiers and Sailors Funds. The affair, for which elaborate arrangements have been made, will be opened by Lady de Sausmarez. The formal announcement of the sale and exhibition is

carried in the advertising columns of this paper.

Many competitions have been arranged, including prizes for the best-dressed doll, best designs for nursery furniture and children's contests for the best hand-made toys. The expense in connection with the benefit will be great and contributions will be welcomed by the committee.

Mr. A. W. Burkill will receive advance contributions, or they may be given to any member of the committee named in the advertisement.



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Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream-to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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APOLLO THEATRE, Engagement Extraordinary, Monday, Nov. 6

THE GREAT BUNKERR

1. "Carmencetti" Spanish Dance.
2. Parisian Danceuse Sash Dance.
3. "The Birth of the Butterfly."
4. "Egyptian Dance of Death (using live serpents)."

Gorgeous Special Stage Settings and Electric Effects
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in 5 acts, presenting Howard Estabrook and Barbara Tennant.

The play is based on a story by the famous novelist, Bret Harte.

Pathe's Gazette and Comedy Films.



BRITISH AIRMAN'S BOMB
DAMAGES DUTCH LINERH. C. Hoover Beside Passenger
Wounded by Missile Meant
For Destroyer

London, September 24.—The Dutch mail steamer Prins Hendrik, which was seized by German naval forces while bound from Flushing for London and taken into Zeebrugge, was in danger when, as the steamer was being escorted toward that port for the second time, an allied aeroplane dropped a bomb, intended for a convoying German destroyer, within twenty feet of the vessel, wounding one Dutch passenger and two sailors. This is the story told by passengers of the Prins Hendrik who have landed here.

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Belgian Relief, was standing beside the wounded passenger and had a narrow escape from injury. The hull of the vessel was punctured in twenty-three places.

The second trip to Zeebrugge was due to the fact that a re-search of the ship was ordered when a special courier threw over a package which sank immediately. An American courier was not molested by the Germans, while Mr. Hoover was allowed to pass when he showed his passport, which was verified from a book carried by the examining German. The only other American aboard, Isidor Polak, was taken ashore protesting vigorously, but as his protests were made in German his fellow passengers were ignorant of the cause of his detention.

The only woman landed was the wife of Baron de Andriot, of the Belgian Diplomatic Service, who elected to accompany her husband, M. Beniot, of the French Diplomatic Service, was removed, but his wife remained aboard.

The only belligerent who avoided capture and detention was a 19-year-old French soldier, Armed Schran, who had escaped from a German prison camp. He remained for five hours in a wooden tub which had the open end propped against the deck-house. Among the escaped prisoners captured were one French and one Russian officer.

The passengers report that the Germans conducted the examination in a courteous, but very business-like, manner. The Chief Examiner had a book which apparently contained the names of many of the passengers. The most prominent Englishman aboard was W. Irwin, Chairman of the Fish Commission which regulates the disposal of the catch of the Scandinavian and Dutch fishing fleets.

The Prins Hendrik on her final trip out from Zeebrugge was escorted, in addition to destroyers, by three German aeroplanes, the pilots of which amused themselves by shooting wild ducks with their machine guns.

The Main Point

By Winsor McCay



Amusements

The Lyceum

In connection with Race Week a series of evening theatricals and motion pictures of merit have been booked. One of the most interesting affairs of the week will be the production of "The Seventh Wife" by the crew of the U. S. S. Brooklyn. This is an original musical comedy with the addition of several new song hits and the newest steps in dancing. Two performances only will be given, one on Friday and the second on Saturday night at the Lyceum Theater.

The fair "Paprika," the "Count," "All Ben Ali," Captain "Pegleg" and all the other characters of the piece are working hard at daily rehearsals to improve their parts.

The proceeds are to go to the relief of dependent families of those who lost their lives on the U. S. S. Memphis at San Domingo during August.

The Apollo

The Apollo is offering an engagement extraordinary for the week. "The

Great Bunker," an exponent of classical dances and an impersonator, will appear during the week. She will introduce the following dance creations: "Carmencetti," Parisian Danseuse, "The Birth of the Butterfly" and the "Egyptian Dance of Death" in which she uses live snakes. Her act is augmented by a gorgeous stage setting and handsome costumes.

The new feature film, "Miss" with Howard Estabrook and Barbara Tennant, will be shown. This is a wonderful screen drama from a story by Bret Harte. It is in five parts. Other good films will be shown.

"The What Nots" will be seen to-night in addition to an unusually good selection of films.

The Victoria

The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth episodes of "The Broken Coin" will be shown at a matinee to-day, tonight and tomorrow night at the Victoria. Other good pictures will be shown.

The Olympic

"The House of Bondage," depicting

the traffic in white slaves, will be shown tonight and tomorrow night at the Olympic. The last two episodes of "The Broken Coin" will be shown at a matinee today.

News Brevities

Second Lieut. Dunston Fuller, of the 11th Batt. Royal Fusiliers, has sent the following information to his parents here: "I was in the attacking party at Thiepval on September 26 and 28. We were attacking the village, when I received a shrapnel bullet through the left shoulder, and after taking the village and getting some distance through it, I was wounded again with another bullet through the shoulder which smashed the shoulder blade and tore my back badly. After this, I had to give in and was two days before I got to the base and was operated on. Those two days were awful, but now I am at the base hospital and treated very

well. The nurses are very kind and the whole thing is a wonderful organization. The doctors say that I may go over to 'Blighty' if I can keep my temperature low. Don't worry, as England looks after her wounded boys very well."

Mr. W. W. Taylor, the well-known collector of Korean arts and crafts, antique and modern, is staying at the Astor House Hotel until the end of this week. He will be glad to talk to anybody desiring to inspect his collection. His advertisement will be found on page 16.

The Canadian Import Co. announce the arrival of Canadian Creamery butter, fresh Jonathan apples and Columbian Evaporated Milk, which they are putting on the market at cheap prices. An advertisement will be found on page 16.

The November meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Union Church Hall, on Tuesday, November 7, at 7.00 p.m.

There will be a social function, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the China Inland Mission, 8.00 p.m. Business Meeting, at which two addresses will be given on the subject: "Recent Survey Work in Chekiang." By Rev. J. T. Proctor, D.D. and Rev. J. V. Latimer. A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to Shanghai interested in missionary work.

La Vogue is now offering an attractive line of goods, including furs, evening cloaks, raincoats, and some particularly stylish hats. All items were specially selected by Miss Young during her recent visit to Europe.

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Obituary

Mr. L. G. Jolly

The death of Mr. L. G. Jolly, agent for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Foochow, occurred on October 31.

RUMANIA DOOMED?

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, October 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: In a Berlin despatch to the New York

American, it is stated that Rumania now literally finds herself in the nutcracker grip of Falkenhayn's and Mackensen's armies and says that the silence following Rumania's cry for help to the Entente shows that her doom is sealed. Testimony from prisoners confirms that the discipline, equipment and morale of the Rumanian army are a negligible quantity. All evidence agrees that the officers deserted their men as soon as they came under fire.

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EUROPE AFTER THE WAR

Permanent Peace Requires Dismemberment of Both Germany and Austro-Hungary, Yves Guyot, the French Financial Authority, Believes—United States Must Help in Repairing the Effects of the Vast Waste of Men and Money

By Edward Marshall

Yves Guyot is the greatest financial authority in France not now connected with the Government. Those who are connected with the Government are forbidden, with a rigidity unbreakable, from speaking to the public, French or American, save upon official occasions.

M. Guyot is editor of the Journal des Economiques and manager of the Agence Economique et Financiere. He is one of the greatest students of finance and economics in all Europe. He is 71 years old and mentally and physically as active as a boy of 21.

He has made a tremendous impression on his time, beginning life as a journalist, but for twenty-five years serving as a leader of economic reforms in French politics. He is as well known out of as in France, and is one of the few foreign members of the celebrated English Cobden Club.

As long ago as 1889-92 he was a member of the French Cabinet, and in 1893 he was the prime mover in the great and successful campaign against socialism in France. He was the leader of the movement to revise the Dreyfus case. He was wounded by an anarchist bullet when he attempted to prevent Masons from attending the funeral of Louise Michel in 1882. He is a member of and officer in numerous economic societies and is the author of many works on economics. Indeed, he is the best known and most tolerant—that is, the most international—economist in all Europe. Therefore what he has to say is very much worth reading.

"There is no spirit of antagonism against the United States in France," said he to me. "Certainly those Frenchmen who understand international finance and the finances of this war are very grateful to your country. In money matters you have been generous to and sympathetic with us, and I am one of many who believe that this has been due, in part, to sentiment."

"I have not the slightest doubt that the course which you have followed will result after the war in a far closer financial association than ever was known before between France and the United States. Always I have been an advocate of the establishment in France of facilities for the purchase of American securities, of which there are many which are superb."

"But we in France have had a system of financial protectionism, tantamount in its operation in some details to your system of tariff protectionism, which has prevented French capital from subscribing to American offerings at the time when it should have done so."

"I am not alone in feeling the mistake of this. Very recently M. Ribot, our Minister of Finance, expressed to me his disapproval of this obstructionist legislation on the ground that had it not existed we should have found ourselves at the outbreak of the war and later with large quantities of American securities which we could have disposed of readily, thus averting the crisis of exchange from which we now are and for some time have been suffering. It was a bit of unfortunate insularity. Insularity does not pay anybody, in any sense, at any time."

"After the war the United States will have enormous sums of capital. Of course of that which she has drawn from Europe she will absorb much for her own needs, but it is nevertheless to be supposed that some will be left for advantageous foreign investments, and it is my earnest hope that of this a share may come to France at a time when she will be under the necessity of liquidating her expenses."

"What changes in trade relationships between the two countries do you think likely to be brought about after the war?" I inquired.

"Individually I hope," said M. Guyot, "that the United States will profit by the 'most favored nation' clause. I know that there is talk in France of three tariffs: a war tariff against Germany and Austria-Hungary, a privileged tariff between the Allies and a third tariff for neutrals. I consider this proposition and every other proposition of the sort absurd. If we treat neutrals, and especially the United States, in a manner different from that in which we treat our Allies, we shall run the very grave risk of throwing their commercial interests and co-operation into the hands of Germany. Certainly the conventions which the Allies may create among themselves should be extended to neutrals, and particularly to the United States."

"You do not feel, then, that the failure of the United States to par-

ticipate in the fight, at least to protect against the German invasion of Belgium," I suggested, "justifies the Allies in withholding from her special consideration?"

"Commerce," said M. Guyot with a smile, "is between states and nations. It was not before the war between Mr. Wilson and M. Poincare, nor even between the American and French Governments. It was and will continue to be between American individuals and French individuals."

"The former wish to sell such and such a thing and to buy such and such another thing, while the latter are under exactly similar necessity. When in France we wish to buy grain from Dakota sympathy or dislike for the men in Dakota who have the grain for sale will have very little influence upon our purchase. The men who cultivate Dakota wheat fields do not interest us. We are interested only in their product. We buy it because we need it, not because you want to sell it."

"When the New York woman who wishes to dress very well buys silks from Lyons she does not select those silks because she feels a thrill of sympathy for the worker who wove them or for the nation which counts that worker its citizen, but because she wishes those particular silks and can get them in no other way."

"So I think this matter of exchange of products is quite independent of diplomacy and is unlikely to be affected by the attitude one way or the other which the United States Government has taken during the war."

"And while the United States has not actually participated in the fighting your nation nevertheless has rendered to France immense service in other ways. I already have referred to the loans, but they have been but a part of what you have done. You have furnished food, armaments and a quantity of things quite indispensable to both the civil and the military populations. We do not forget this. That we have paid for them does not decrease our obligation. Why should we not?"

"Here is another thing which I never see mentioned. The United States since the first day of the war has kept back from the firing line four or five hundred thousand Germans capable of bearing arms against us. There have been, so to speak, four or five hundred thousand Germans held prisoners of war upon American soil. For this we cannot be too thankful."

"So although I am not saying that everything has happened exactly as I wish, it might have happened, I think the general sentiment of the French people toward America is very sympathetic, although you have not fought side by side with us in what we feel to be our battle for human liberty."

"And it must be remembered that there are a certain number of French people who think it very fortunate that there should be in the world, at a time when all the great nations of Europe are engaged in such furious warfare as at present is raging, one powerful nation which remains outside the conflict and is therefore enabled to preserve its sang froid, its cool blood."

"The refusal of America to enter the war concerns America far more than it does me or any Frenchman. It is not our business to invite such and such a nation to enter the war or to remain neutral. Formerly I was asked to give advice to the Italians—I took very good care not to. I felt that Italy was a nation which had reached its majority and

that therefore it was quite capable of judging for itself as to its duty and interest and should be allowed to do so without molestation."

"I refrained from giving any sort of advice or expressing any sort of opinion with regard to Italy, and I refrain from giving any sort of advice or expressing any sort of opinion with regard to what America should do concerning entrance into the war."

"But I am delighted to bear testimony to the fact which, I understand, has been denied by some writers, that the feeling of friendship for the States in France has increased since the war began, not decreased. It is far more friendly than it ever was before, because of the superb work of your individuals. This has touched our hearts."

"How can the world best readjust itself, after the war ends, so as to overcome the bad effect of the vast waste of men and money?" I asked the great economist.

"Readjustment only will be possible," said M. Guyot, "if our victory is effective and complete. This victory, if it is to prevent future world disasters, must have as its result the dismemberment of Germany and Austria-Hungary. I feel that the Allies should act toward the German Emperor as the Allies of 1814-15 acted toward Napoleon."

"It will be remembered that after he had been vanquished those who had been forced to fight to the death in order to preserve their own from him declared their firm determination not to treat with him nor any member of his family. In the same way the present day Allies must declare, as soon as they have won this war, that they never will make peace through treating with any member of the Hohenzollern family or any member of the Hapsburg family."

"Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister of our gallant allies, the English, has formulated a programme around which all the Allies must group themselves, so that the war may put a final end to Prussian militarism. Prussian militarism only can be destroyed through the dissolution of the German Empire."

"The Constitution of 1871 renders the German Emperor the absolute and uncontrolled master of foreign affairs and of military affairs for the whole empire. That cannot be continued if a lasting peace is to be established, for a peace which is at the mercy of an autocrat cannot be regarded as anything except ephemeral."

"As the empire now is constituted Prussia must play a predominant role in it because of the territory which she occupies and the population which she represents. A method which will establish permanent peace, therefore, necessarily will commence by reducing Prussia on the Oriental frontier to the situation which she had before the partition of Poland in 1792."

"On the other hand, the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia have belonged to Prussia only since 1815 and Prussia did not want them when she took them. These provinces represent the industrial element of Prussia and therefore represent her wealth producing power. They must be accorded autonomy and liberated from Prussian militarism. Hanover also must be detached from her."

"When these things have been accomplished and only when they have been brought about, Prussia, reduced to her former limits, will be harmless. She will play but a small part in Germany and will play an infinitesimal part in European affairs. She has proved her un-

worthiness to play a great part. Even Germany as a whole does not wish her to. So peace should be signed by the Allies with the representatives of the Bundesrath with the exception of the Prussian representatives. They should not be permitted to participate at all."

"Now let us consider what really is the necessary dismemberment of Prussia, as it existed before the war. The Czechs, the Moravians and the Slovaks should form an independent State. Transylvania should be given to Rumania. Hungary should be separated from Austria. The Croats and the Slovenians should form a federation with Serbia and Trieste as well as the Trentino should be given back to Italy. As to Poland, including Galicia, it should form an independent State, having the same relationship toward Russia that the British Dominions now occupy toward England."

"These are results of this great war which seem to me and to many other Frenchmen to be indispensable if the conflict is to be followed by anything like a permanent peace in Europe."

"But you have said nothing with regard to Constantinople and the Dardanelles," I suggested.

"Events have proved the necessity of handing them over to Russia," said M. Guyot. "Their fate cannot be left to a Power like the so-called Ottoman Government, which is never anything but the mercenary servant of whatever European Power will pay most to bribe it."

"We are making war now in order that we may afterward establish peace, and we are determined that the peace which comes must be based upon definite solutions of all troublesome problems. There must be nothing left, waiting and ready to upset the peace which is to follow this war, and that means also that the Balkan situation must be simplified and permanently arranged."

"It can be done. The Balkans will play but a small part in the troubles which the conference will be called upon to discuss."

"Will the United States, represented by its President, be admitted to the conference?" I asked.

"No; Mr. Wilson will not be asked to help, any more than the Pope will be asked to help," said M. Guyot. "These questions can be settled only by the belligerents themselves. They alone can measure the extent of the sacrifices they have had to make in order to bring about a situation which makes possible a real solution of the great dispute."

"Neutrals will have no voice and should have no voice. Neutrals allowed Germany with impunity to violate treaties such as those which had been adopted by the Hague convention to which these neutrals were parties, and therefore, since they showed themselves so disinterested with regard to their engagements then, they must admit themselves to be disqualified from under-

taking new engagements in the future."

"Will Germany again be accepted into the fellowship of honest nations during this generation or the next?" I asked.

"As I have explained," said M. Guyot, "there no longer will be a German Empire after this war ends, nor will there be then an Austro-Hungarian Empire. Therefore we shall not find ourselves confronting the Governments which made this war. There will be Germans, Czechs, Hungarians, &c., who will have to deal with Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Russians, Belgians, &c."

"Personal relations between the Germans and their enemies of today will be extremely difficult."

"Never shall we of France forget the solidarity the ninety-three Kulturkriegers, representing all the science and art of Germany, established between their Kultur and the lies and abominations of their Government and their army. Never can they be pardoned the approbation which they gave to the destroyers of Louvain, to the bombarders of Rheims and to the perpetrators of the atrocities which were committed in Belgium, in Russia and in the French northern provinces. Never can they be forgiven for the submarine warfare."

"As long as this generation exists and perhaps longer it will be inevitable that any German approaching a French commercial firm will be met by the annoying inquiry, expressed or not, as may be:

"Pardon me—but are you a true commercialist or a spy?"

"I think the Germans will be very depressed after the war, in the Europe which they will have turned against them; and they will be ruined. But at the same time they will be very resigned. The German

OF INTEREST TO DANCERS.

Under the heading "Too Much Tango" an American paper says that with the prevailing craze dancing at all times and places it has become noticeable that women whose blood is thin—anaemic—fall victims to neuralgic pains when they dance too much and rob themselves of sleep and outdoor exercise.

The woman who makes great demands on her strength, either by over-working or over-dancing, must keep her blood in condition, or suffer. The pain of neuralgia is simply nature's warning that the nervous system is being starved because the blood no longer brings it what it needs. The one great cause of neuralgia is debility with anaemia, or bloodlessness.

Now debility and bloodlessness obviously call for tonic treatment just as weakness calls for strength, and in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the most famous blood and nerve tonic in the world, tens of thousands of debilitated, anaemic women and men too—have found just the help needed. These pills begin at once to enrich the blood, and thus enable it to furnish the nerves and the whole system with the elements needed to restore perfect health. Obtainable of medicine vendors everywhere, and post free, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

is very plastic. He has borne the despotism of the Kaiser, of the Prussian Junkers, of the military clique with the greatest docility. He will take his defeat in the same manner. His leaders will be furious, as of the reasons why humanity should hate war. I believe that the hopes of France in this regard lies in the fact that we may have to demolish much machinery because of the necessity of budget economies."

I asked M. Guyot to give me his views as to the after the war reconstruction period in France and as to the legal measures which will accompany it.

"In France," said he, "we shall be faced by very great difficulties. I do not believe socialism will be fostered by the war; I scarcely think that the Government will accept any new responsibilities, although I am not sure that I am glad of this. I am also sorry to say that I do not see any likelihood that we shall be more liberal in our tariff laws after the war that we have been in the past. To me the protectionists do not seem to be at all inclined to abandon their ancient errors."

"Officialdom always profits by a

war, multiplying its powers and entrenching itself in them. This is not peculiar to France; it occurs everywhere and always, and is one of the reasons why humanity should hate war. I believe that the hopes of France in this regard lies in the fact that we may have to demolish much machinery because of the necessity of budget economies."

I asked M. Guyot if he expected any difficulties to grow out of the changed psychology of men returning from the front to civil life.

"From what my daughters, who are working among the soldiers in the hospitals, having spoken with four or five hundred wounded, tell me," said M. Guyot, "all the peasants returning from the front talk of nothing but their agricultural interests, and look forward to returning to their old time habitual work as soon as they can get back home. I do not believe that in France at least the war will have any tendency to entice men away from the land. It is more difficult to judge the effect

(Continued on Page 11)

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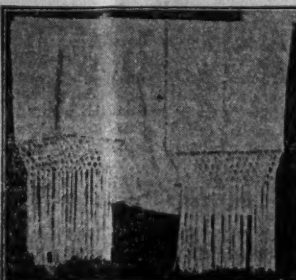
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How I Led The Attack

A Stirring Word Picture of a Hand-to-Hand Fight and a Mine-Crater Prison by One of the Survivors

This thrilling account of an attack on the German trenches, and the trapping of the survivors in a mine crater, where they crouched for hours under the fire of guns from both sides, was written by a French Lieutenant who is on leave.

By Lieutenant R. N.

FOR two days we were in the second line of trenches, dwelling in underground galleries, ten meters deep, dug by the corps of engineers. Unusual activity on the front forecast important events, and we were waiting. Staff officers kept coming and going along the front; groups of men were continually carrying to the first lines ladders, wires, hand grenades. Aeroplanes circled busily through the air and the artillery, ordinarily silent in this quiet sector, sounded like an orchestra tuning its instruments before the symphony begins.

That day, about 5 in the evening, I was called to the commandant. My colleagues had also been summoned, and we received our orders. The next day, at an hour to be indicated, the regiment was to attack in concert with those of the nine army corps that were massed in the region. It was the great offensive, victory perhaps. We were to go forward and jump over the German trenches, which would be demolished by the artillery and cleaned out by special crews detailed for that duty.

At midnight we were awakened by the bombardment, which was then beginning. Unable to sleep, we arose and began preparations ahead of time. The order to go forward came at last. One by one we moved along the dark, narrow trenches leading to the first lines. Above our heads was the constant hissing of our big shells going ahead of us to the Boches. Once in the first line we tried to spend the hours of waiting as comfortably as we could.

The dawn came slowly. Through our loopholes we could discern the gray line of trenches which we were to take. The effect of our artillery volleys could be seen. Regularly, almost mathematically, our heavy shells dropped on the enemy, demolishing their shelters, smashing their wire entanglements, shattering their trenches, and at times, with my field-glass, I could see distinctly human limbs scattered into the air.

The bombardment was growing in intensity. It was 7 o'clock. Some artillery officers came into my trench in order to regulate the precision of the firing, which in the end must triumph over all outside obstacles—wire entanglements, chevaux-de-frise, the enemy trenches. In a short time all was regulated and the storm began. It is impossible to realize the frightful din of this firing, which we call efficacy firing. Guns of all calibers sent forth their shells with the maximum of rapidity. This lasted three hours, three deafening, maddening hours. In the midst of this storm of steel and fire the Brigadier General arrived. He said a few words to me. I told him that I was as sure of my men as of myself. He seemed satisfied and gave me the hour of attack, 10 o'clock. Ten! Each one looked at his watch. It was 9 o'clock. So in an hour then.

Five minutes to 10! In my turn I place myself ready at the foot of my ladder. In those last moments thoughts come rapidly. To this ladder hangs our destiny. In the trench there is relative security. What will become of us at the top of these four steps? But no one thinks of hesitating. It seems that we are about to be grasped by some unknown and sublime force.

I take my revolver in hand and provide myself with grenades. One minute to 10. At this instance comes a rumbling detonation, which causes the ground to tremble as if shaken by an earthquake. Our mines have exploded. This is the time.

"Attention," I said. "Forward children, and Vive la France!"

This salutation is shouted by all, and I spring on my ladder, followed by my soldiers. From that moment I was carried on by the intoxication of the assault. I ran, gesticulating and yelling. I did not see, but rather felt, my men close to me, running by my side, and, like myself, drunk with a sublime intoxication. We reach the first German trench. We throw some hand grenades. But nothing alive is there. Confusedly, in my forward rush, I saw heaps of debris and corpses. The bombardment had almost leveled the trench. Forward, still forward. We kept running breathlessly, carried

away by the strange fascination of victory. I went ahead, unconscious of those who were falling by the wayside. My intelligence was numbed—a greater force was urging me on.

When we came to the second trench I noticed that our ranks had thinned, but we went on and reached the third trench. A furious hand-to-hand fight started. I unloaded my revolver almost instinctively on a German officer who was aiming at me. By this time our second wave of assault was joining us. I quickly decided to fuse into it and push forward. I was covered with sweat and blood—with the blood of the Boche I had killed. I was in a frenzy. I ran toward the fourth trench, the last one to capture before reaching our goal. I went on, hypnotized by the trench ahead of me. I could see the enemy through the gaps which our artillery had made in their defense works.

Suddenly I fell. I was alone. Above my head the constant whizzing of bullets; nearby the significant snorting of a machine gun. At first I was a little stunned, then I tried to rise and felt that my right arm moved with difficulty. My coat was covered with blood. My arm hung inert. I felt it. I began to understand. Wounded, of course. But what of my soldiers? I raised my head; a bullet struck the ground very near. I fell back, but I had had time enough to see. Nobody in front of me. Nobody behind me. Corpses all around. I was alone, ten yards from the enemy's trench. I could see the Boches moving in it. With my left hand I took my revolver. But what was the use of firing left-handed? I would miss and they would make an end of me.

To advance was impossible. To go back was equally impossible. I knew too well that the Boches are accustomed to fire on the wounded. Besides, the French trench was too far away. The least move would be my death. The bullets above my head kept up a fearful hum. It seemed that I could not possibly get out of this, and, passive, resigned, I flattened myself as much as possible against the ground and remained motionless.

But my arm was burning. This situation could not last long. If I did not get under shelter one of those bullets would surely hit me. Nearby, within a few yards, a slight rise in the ground indicated a possible cavity. With great care, without apparent motion, I dragged myself there. Think of my joy. It was a large tunnel, dug out by a German mine, and a score of wounded were taking refuge in it. Still another effort and I found myself among them. The cavity was five or six meters deep and quite wide at the opening. A few dead lay prone against the sides, some unfortunate ones killed at the moment when, like myself, they saw salvation in that hole.

I recognized three of my own men. One of them, wounded in the thigh, was applying a bandage with the help of a comrade. When this was done he cut the sleeve of my coat, then my jacket sleeve, and, finally, my shirt sleeve. He poured a little tincture of iodine on the wound. The elbow was pierced through and through. He dressed it with bandages from the package which each soldier carries, and made a sling with a piece of linen. And then, both moved to the heart to find themselves there after that mad race, their enthusiasm cooled by their wounds, the soldier and officer embraced fraternally, expressing by this gesture what words would have failed to voice.

The Captain of the company which marched immediately behind us was also there—downcast, smiting with rage like the rest of us for being in this stupid and terrible situation. Some of the men were slightly wounded, but one man had a big hole in his stomach. The poor wretch was panting and moaning. At times he would scream in spite of our efforts to prevent him. The cries were heard by the Boches whose trench was scarcely ten meters away, and, following their noble custom of killing the wounded, they threw grenades in our direction. Fortunately they did not reach us; but they increased our anxiety as well as our disgust and hatred.

Meanwhile, our situation in the crater was becoming critical. The unceasing fire of machine guns prevented our escape. Sooner or later the Germans would launch a counter-attack and make an end of us with their hand grenades. And again, if the French pursued the offensive, they would

(Continued on Page 9)

Faithful Longings Of The Lost Provinces Of France

"Delivered in scorn of all justice and by an odious abuse of force to foreign domination, we have one last duty to perform. We declare once for all null and void an agreement which disposes of us without our consent. The vindication of our rights rests forever open to all and to each one in the form and in the decree our conscience shall dictate. As we quit this hall the supreme thought we find in the bottom of our hearts is a thought of an unalterable attachment to the land from which in violence we are torn. Our brothers of Alsace-Lorraine, separated at this moment from the common family, will preserve to France absent an affection faithful to the day when she shall return to take again her place in the great French family."

By Gaston Rire

Forty-five years have elapsed since the above declaration was read before the French Assembly at Bordeaux by M. Grosjean, Alsatian Deputy, speaking in the name of and for the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine.

Still Protesting

Today the question of Alsace-Lorraine is still open and unsolved, the sentiments of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are still protesting "against the abuse of force" that has disposed of their nationality without their consent.

American tourists who have visited Alsace-Lorraine in the last ten years have returned to America with the impression that there is not a shadow of discontent among the population of the annexed provinces; that the French regime is forgotten, and that the inhabitants are prosperous and happy. They forget, however, that a few days' sojourn in Strasbourg or Colmar or Metz spent in automobile and sightseeing are not sufficient to form an opinion on conditions obtaining in Alsace-Lorraine. One must have lived in the annexed provinces for a number of years to grasp what it means to be ruled by Berlin methods, sometimes called "Prussian militarism." And yet Alsace-Lorraine is not a hotbed of rebellion against its oppressors. Alsace-Lorraine is suffering in silence under the Prussian yoke and has but one way of proving its discontent. That one way is the ballot. Year after year the people have sent to the Reichstag a solid delegation of "Protestataires," who, as the name implies, were men who protested against the Treaty of Frankfurt, which disposed of their territory without the consent of their constituents.

Failure to Germanize

The questions therefore arise, "What is the reason for the constant opposition of the Alsations? Why is the Germanization of Alsace a failure?" To answer these questions it is necessary to recall some of the events of 1870. Alsace-Lorraine during the 200 years of French rule—from Louis XIV. to Napoleon III.—had enjoyed full liberty and the same privileges as other French provinces. The country was prosperous and happy, when suddenly, the war of 1870 broke out. France, unprepared and deceived by Napoleon III., whose only thought was the preservation of his throne, fell a victim to Prussian invasion, with Alsace-Lorraine as the battlefield. The inhabitants of Strasbourg, subjected for forty-seven days to a terrific siege, have not forgotten those dreadful days. They have not forgotten that the Prussians, instead of confining their bombardment to the fortifications surrounding the city, took a savage pleasure in throwing shells into the residential sections, burning up and destroying private houses and churches and the world-famous library containing real treasures in old manuscripts. Three hundred killed, 2,000 wounded, constituted the toll paid by the civilian population. Therefore when, after that murderous siege, the capital of Alsace, on the verge of starvation, hoisted the white flag on the tower of the world-famous cathedral, the population had a right to expect fair treatment at the hands of their conquerors, inasmuch as the Alsatian-Lorrainers were, in the eyes of Berlin, long lost brothers now happily found.

When Alsace-Lorraine became annexed to Germany about 50,000 of its inhabitants, mostly in the liberal careers, emigrated to France and were replaced by double that number of Germans, officials or adventurers, who flocked to Alsace as to the Promised Land.

Business people, property owners, could not, for obvious reasons, leave their homes, but between them and the new German arrivals stood and still stands a Chinese wall. Two ways were open to the conquerors to gain, if not the sympathies of the conquered, at least their submission or their respect—the velvet hand or the mailed fist. The Imperial German Government chose the latter, which, as events have shown, has proved an immense failure.

The original mistake was made when the German statesmen decided that Alsace-Lorraine should have a

different political life from the other German states. Alsace-Lorraine became a Reichsland—that is, literally translated, a land of the Empire; the contention being that, having been conquered with the help of all the confederate states, such as Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, etc., no one state was supposed to have any particular claim to the administration of the Reichsland. So that Alsace-Lorraine was, in the eyes of Berlin, a mere military outpost, or, as Moltke expressed it, a key to France, while its inhabitants were to live under martial law and be ruled by the Prussian statthalter appointed by the Kaiser and responsible to the Kaiser only.

The first part of the Berlin programme was to eradicate completely everything pertaining to the French language and French customs, not only in schools, but also in official acts, such as the recording of mortgages, marriage, birth and death certificates. The French language had to be a thing of the past. Signs in front of stores, inscriptions on the caps of employees of business houses had either to be suppressed or written in German. Names of people also had to be Germanized. By order Albert became Albrecht; John was transformed into Johann, and Louis was changed into Ludwig. The same rule applied to the names of women. Book-keeping in private business houses was compulsory in German. Debit and credit became "soll" and "haben." All of which was ridiculous.

But what incensed the Alsations was the prohibition, by order of the statthalter, against French inscriptions on tombstones. It is customary in Alsace that the monuments in the cemetery bear the inscription: "Here lies — Passerby please pray for 'him' or 'her.'" There is nothing political in such an inscription, nor is the security of the German empire threatened by an inscription in French. Yet all those who wish to pay the last honors to a relative are punished by a heavy fine if any French words are found on a tombstone. Such an outrage against decency did not make for friendly feeling between the Alsations and their rulers. On the contrary, at every election following an application of the Laws of Exception, as they were called, the anti-Government candidates polled tremendous majorities. Such victories, however, were generally followed by more repressive measures.

Marshal Manteuffel, who was the first statthalter in Alsace-Lorraine, was the only official who understood that it is impossible to force people to love certain rules. He had tried to govern them with kindness, but his august master at Berlin would not permit it, and when Manteuffel died the Imperial Government quickly appointed as his successor a Prussian who knew how to Prussianize—Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, former Ambassador to Paris. The Prince so well obeyed the instructions of his government that in the election held during his dictatorship the opposition gained 80,000 votes. The elections under his predecessor, who was considered kind, gave an anti-governmental majority of 162,000, while under the Prussian Hohenlohe that majority increased to 242,000. One might suppose that Bismarck, influenced by the election returns, would have considered it wise to change his policy of violence; but not so.

More and more repressive measures were enacted, wider and wider became the breach between the natives and the Alt-Deutsch (immigrants). The expulsion of French visitors, the special law of passports, the suppression of newspapers—all of which was accomplished with one stroke of the dictatorial pen of the statthalter—became daily occurrences. Every possible way of hurting Alsatian feeling was resorted to; every means to annoy them even in insignificant matters were invented. But, no matter what the Laws of Exceptions did to Alsace, the inhabitants did not waver in their opposition to Prussianism. The little local Parliament which was given to them as a bone to give to a dog, the Landesausschuss, was nothing but a Board of Aldermen whose sole duty was to impose and collect taxes. Any political problem that a naive member would ask to discuss was promptly passed upon by the traditional answer of a Prussian underling: "This concerns only the Imperial German Government." These words closed every discussion.

Having tried without success every possible way to crush the Alsatian opposition, Berlin finally resorted to the means that Von Bismarck is resorting to today in conquered Belgium. In order to fully realize the meaning of what follows, it is necessary to recall that for centuries confessional religious quarrels have played a considerable part in Alsatian politics. The population comprised in the decade 1900-1910 500,000 Catholics, 350,000 Protestants and 40,000 Hebrews. The latter, an infinitesimal minority, could not swing an election one way or the other, and therefore did not count as a political factor.

Berlin, remembering Bismarck's

Kultur Kampf, as the anti-clerical policy of the Iron Chancellor was called, imported into Alsace-Lorraine the germs of a new religious fight. An anti-clerical party was organized with the help of German Socialists, and was quickly opposed by a Catholic party under the name of Volks Partei (Party of the People). Internal strife among Alsations was thus instigated by the diabolical Prussian policy.

Political meetings upbraiding the Catholics on one side, with attacks against the Liberals and Socialists on the other, could have but one result, and that was to insure the success of the German candidates slipping between the two opposing Alsatian factions and being elected to the Reichstag, apparently as representing Alsace-Lorraine.

Berlin was jubilant. The entire German press saw a reconciliation of Alsace with Germany. And yet nothing was further from the truth. The Alsations found that by their confessional quarrels they had fallen into the Prussian trap, and they were about to come to an understanding by founding a great National Party when the present war broke out.

This same policy prevails today in Belgium. Von Bismarck is trying that system with the Flemish and Walloon populations, the Flemish being of Teutonic race and the Walloons of French race. Before Belgium's occupation by the German armies political elections were of the most partisan character: Liberals, Catholics and Socialists did not spare one another. But their rivalries stopped automatically when that plucky little kingdom was outrageously invaded. Von Bismarck's underhanded work will be of no avail.

But to come back to Alsace. It is easy for Berlin, in view of the success of the German candidates to the Reichstag, to claim that the new Alsatian generations are German at heart, and to deduce from that that they are doing the duty on the German front with the same patriotism as the other German soldiers.

It must be borne in mind that there are Alsations and Alsations—Alsations who are descendants of Alsations, others the offspring of German officials who obtained position and reared families in Alsace. The latter are not Alsations, but Germans born in the Reichsland. Over 5,000 Alsations of Alsatian stock crossed the French border as soon as war was declared. They enlisted in the foreign legion, and are today serving France in her African possessions, notably in Algeria. The above figures were given the writer by a French official, who supplemented the information by stating that the French General Staff had to refuse the persistent request of the new enlisted men to serve at the French front, in view of the fact that should one or the other be captured by the Germans he would not have been treated as a prisoner of war, but instantly court-martialed and shot for high treason.

It is, of course, preposterous to infer that real Alsations are not fighting on the German side; there are certainly a number of them who, by reason of fear or threats, are serving the Kaiser, but not with the patriotic heart of a real German. There is not a family in Alsace today, not a genuine Alsatian family, that has not one or more relatives fighting on the French side; it is personally known to the writer that many Alsatian brothers are today fighting against each other—the one remaining in Alsace fighting on the German side against the one who in years gone by has emigrated to France and is today fighting on the French front.

An Alsatian boy, a native of Colmar, whose ancestors were former French officers, was enlisted according to German military law and sent to the front. Before leaving, however, he asked his father: "What shall I do?" The old man, crying, could but whisper to him: "Remember, my boy, that you are marching against the French." The boy left and took part in the battle of Charleroi in September, 1914. The sergeant of his company reported to his superior officer that this soldier was always shooting either very high or very low. "Very well," said the officer, "I shall attend to him." In the next engagement the officer watched the boy and, noticing that he was always hitting the ground, took his revolver and shot him through the head, shouting: "You dirty Alsatian dog!" The boy, in a dying condition, being asked in the hospital if he had a last message for his father, whispered: "Yes, tell father that my hand is not soiled with French blood."

The Alsations are an independent people; they are republicans. In this war their hopes are to become again a part of the French Nation, under the guidance of Alsatian officials. The geographical situation will be considered by the French Republic, which will make of Alsace two departments, as it was formerly—the Department of the Bas-Rhin (Lower Rhine), capital Strasbourg, and the Department of Haut-Rhin (Upper Rhine), capital Colmar—the respective heads of each capital, called prefects, to be Alsations appointed by the Government of the Republic. These are the desiderata of Alsace-Lorraine. The future peacemakers will do well to remember it; if they don't all their conventions or conferences will have been in vain.

Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

AT a time like the present when War Funds are many and salaries not increasing it is refreshing to hear of a manner in which Shanghai men and women can help very materially without having recourse to their cheque books. For who have not "odds and ends" tucked away somewhere?

Those little trinkets which never see daylight; the postage stamps, once collected with such fervor, whose brief reign has been ousted by other interest; a camera superseded by one more up-to-date; old clothing, may be, or curios bought in ignorance in the "long ago," whose somewhat flimsy charms have long since failed to please and are now reposing in bedroom or attic. Search those attics. There you may find old furniture crowded out from the rooms below and left unused these many years; pictures stacked against the wall; a tennis racket or two propped up by a heap of periodicals; electric or gas fittings and a hundred and one other things, lying dusty and forgotten under the eaves.

"Almost any article has an auction value." So say Messrs. L. Moore & Co. in their little circular which, by the way, failed to reach a number of people. All articles will be collected by this firm and sold free of charge and the proceeds given to the "Star and Garter" or any other fund specially stated. In England an immense sum was realized by the sale of "unwanted" articles, the idea being first mooted when it was desired to purchase the "Star and Garter" as a permanent home for the reception of paralysed and disabled sailors and soldiers. For this purpose £21,500 was required. Thousands of homes responded all over England contributing articles big and small, with the result that the amount netted was £40,000—£19,000 of which went towards the endowment of beds in the name of the institute.

And England has set an example which Shanghai with its large foreign population would do well to emulate. It is such an easy way to help! Every house has its surplus

of "odds and ends" which no one will miss, and it is better that many houses send small articles rather than a few contribute things of much greater value, though, of course, the latter will very materially help to swell the funds. It is the number that counts in the end.

There will be no special auction, but the articles will be sold in current auctions and the amount realized sent to the funds specified at the end of each month, when the sum total will be published.

His Excellency Sir Henry May, Governor of Hongkong, and Mr. Gedge are expected to arrive on Thursday next. They will spend the night with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnstone, starting the following morning on a three weeks shooting trip up country, when Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Hickling will join them for the first three days.

An engagement has been announced between Miss Stuart Lockhart, daughter of Sir James Lockhart, Commissioner at Weihaiwei, and Mr. D. Joel, R. N. well known in China when H.M.S. "Janus" was in Northern waters.

Another interesting engagement is that announced between Miss Dorothy Jones, eldest daughter of Mrs. Rowland Wade, and Mr. Hugh Pim, son of the Rev. John Pim, Mr. Hugh Pim, of the 24th Punjab, is at present in India. His regiment did splendid work in Egypt and for his services there he was awarded the Military Cross. All officers and men, by the way, who obtain this decoration are now permitted to add the letters M. C. after their name.

The Sale of Work which took place at 12a and 14 Jessfield Road on Wednesday, though expected to augment the Officers' Families Fund by a nice sum, exceeded all anticipation.

The rooms looked charming with prettily decorated stalls ranged round the walls, and their contents (Continued on Page 10)

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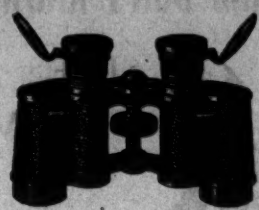
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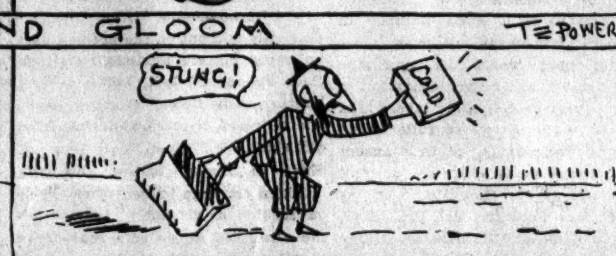
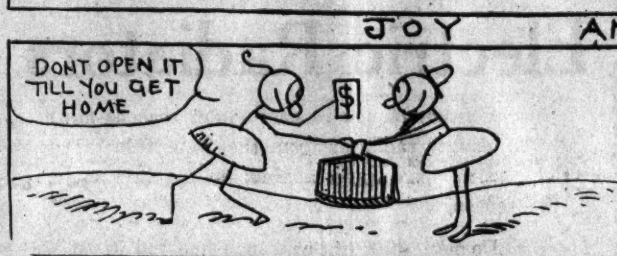
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What's The Use?



JOY AND GLOOM

T. E. POWERS

How I Led The Attack

(Continued from Page 8)

knocked down, my soldiers kept running forward and rushed into the fourth German trench. But their ranks had been thinned and there were too few left. They were outnumbered; some were killed, others disarmed. The latter, a moment after their equipment had been taken from them, were told by the Boches: "We do not need you. Get out of here and go back." My men were stupefied. They could not understand. Again they were ordered to leave and they finally stepped out of the trench and started running back to the French position. The brutes then began to shoot them from behind. All were killed evidently, with the exception of this soldier, who owed his life to the crater into which he had providentially tumbled. My despair was intense, for I had lost all of my brave men and I was impatient to avenge them. To this mental torture was added the increased suffering from my wound. The hot rays of the sun fell directly on us. I suffered horribly. Hand grenades fell again in the crater. We crouched close to the ground. Presently the French 75's and 105's

began to burst over the German trench. We watched the shells—some burst in the air and others created a volcanic eruption in their fall. They were very near us. One 75 exploded just above our heads, and its concussion threw the body of a dead soldier almost over me. It was a horrible feeling to be under the fire of our own guns without any means of defense. Another shell blew to pieces that very soldier of mine who had escaped the odious massacre. We quickly threw a cloak over this abomination. We were fully conscious of the horror of our situation. Another explosion cut off the foot of a Sergeant, and in spite of his screams I poured a flask of iodine on his wound. Then, for the first time, I abandoned all hope. We had made a sacrifice of our lives and waited motionless, resigned, trembling.

An idea came to me. There were heavy plans in the bottom of the crater, which had been used to prop the explosion chamber of the mine. With much difficulty we moved them together, leaning them against the side of the crater. Thus we made a shelter in which we all huddled together closely. Several times our wooden structure was violently shaken by explosions, and our wounds smarted with each quake. This lasted a long time, an infinitely long time. The hours do not seem to move under such conditions.

Finally, the Captain, the only man in the crater who was not wounded, declared that he would go to the French trench and have the firing stopped. In spite of our protests, for we knew that he would meet death on the way, he went out under the bombardment.

A long time afterward the firing stopped from our side. Could the Captain have reached our trenches? And hope revived in us again. We all wanted to leave this inferno at once. But the German machine guns started the fire again. We must wait for the night.

The sun went down. The bombardment ceased and we came out from

under the protection of our planks. We stretched ourselves on the ground, which was all furrowed out by the shells. The wounded were moaning; some had the death rattle. I was completely exhausted and fell asleep. When I awoke it was already dark. This was the moment for escape. But as soon as night had come rockets flashed from the German trenches and a fusillade burst forth. Possibly some wounded like ourselves had tried to go back to our lines and were being shot from behind. Our hope grew dimmer and we wondered how we could find an opportunity to get away. We were horrified to think that we might have to spend another day in that hole. Better die at once, did in an effort to rescue ourselves, die with hope in our hearts.

Toward 9 o'clock the least wounded among us decided to venture forth. He would request, on reaching the French

trench, that a gallery be dug out in our direction, so that we might return in safety. We agreed upon a signal to be given by our machine guns. Twice four sharp shots to establish the communication. Three times three slow shots would indicate that we must wait till they came for us. Three times three rapid shots would mean that we would have to escape by our own means.

Half an hour or more elapsed. Rockets kept flashing in the night and the machine guns would not stop their work. We began to fear for the fate of our comrade. Yet at last came the signal—three times three rapid shots. Come back, come back, come back, said the French gun. We had to count on ourselves alone. Then we decided to crawl toward the lines.

One by one, at long intervals, we left. Only one could not leave, the man wounded in the stomach.

"So you abandon me," he complained. I stretched my blanket over him and said that I would send for him. I knew this was impossible, but my deception might help him to die in hope. I knew also the terror of dying there slowly, and alone, all alone. But he was beyond our help.

The German guns were firing violently on the French positions. We did not realize this during the day, as our anguish and pain would not allow us to study the battle. It was foolhardiness to go forth under the bombardment, but we were really crazed. A single idea, a fixed idea remained with us—to go back, to go back by all means, or die. We were guided by the instinct of self-preservation, and for my part I was not quite conscious of what I was doing.

I could not crawl on my stomach. I was compelled to crawl on my back and to advance head first toward the French trench. The rockets gave me a glimpse of our lines. They were some hundred yards beyond. I pushed myself along by using my feet, as does a man when swimming on his back. As soon as a rocket flashed its light, I remained motionless, feigning death among the dead. And in those few instants of immobility I would hear my heart beat and moans and cries mingling in the darkness from men dying, from wounded calling for help. I passed by a soldier who was groaning feebly. I recognized him and wanted to drag him with me. With great difficulty I managed to pull him a few yards, and then I noticed that I was dragging a corpse.

This Calvary lasted long, frightfully long. Several times I bumped my head into a dead body. Crawling backward I could not see these obstacles. At one moment I found myself under a corpse. The body, instead of lying down, was in a kneeling position and leaning forward. I had its face against my face, and its open eyes seemed to stare at me. The magnesium light of a rocket made that face appear still more livid. I disengaged myself and went over that rugged, chaotic ground, tumbling into shellholes, jostling the dead. But all my will power was strained by the one idea—to go back, to reach the French trench to which I was drawing nearer and nearer.

Meanwhile the German shells kept falling in rapid succession. I was covered with earth several times, and once roughly handled. But now the trench was very near. I shouted with all my strength: "France, France, I am the Lieutenant of the Eleventh Company." I heard voices which said: "This way, this way." I directed myself by those voices. I was exhausted. I got entangled in wire defenses. My arm hurt unbearably. A shell that fell nearby stunned me. I felt myself being seized and pulled. I felt into the trench, the French trench. Then I fainted.

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Shanghai Events

(Continued from Page 8)

went like the proverbial "hot cakes." The mat-shed in the garden where the furniture was displayed was a mass of bunting, kindly lent by H. B. M's consulate. Every one was delighted with the beautiful little garments and the children's furniture and toys, the pity being that there was not double the quantity, for so great was the demand that many people had, perforce, to go away disappointed. One gentleman was so anxious to secure some furniture which had already been sold, that he offered to pay double if they would take the order for more. So money will even yet be forthcoming to help the fund.

The work, which has entailed a whole summer's labor for the two indefatigable organisers, has resulted in benefitting the Officers' Families Fund to the extent of no less than \$7,000. Of this amount \$1,000 was made by the raffling of 5 tickets for the "Champions"—a gift from a friend which very materially swelled the sum total. The two ladies in question are most heartily congratulated on an unprecedented success.

The following are the winning numbers in the Raffles:—

White tickets Doll's House No:	396
" " Doll's Pram " 139	
" " Dressed Doll " 111	
" " Doll's Bed " 2	
Blue tickets Cot Spread " 14	
" " Nursery Picture, " 36	
" " Nursery Picture, " 113	
Yellow ticket f1 Bank Note " 42	
5 Tickets in Champions " 127	

The announcement by Mr. Cecil Holliday and Mr. George Lanning, hon. treasurers of the "Patriotic League" and "Overseas Club" respectively, that the sum realized on "Our Day" for the British Red Cross Fund totalled £1,500, has given the liveliest satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pearce arrived back in Shanghai from Japan on Monday. On the same day Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill and Miss May Price returned from Europe by the "Sakaki Maru."

Mrs. Rowland Wade, wife of the Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang, returned from England on the 22nd of last month. In a letter received here last week she says that whilst passing through Norway on her way home she saw an English sailor at Koningpinger station, and getting out of the train went and chatted with him. She found he was one of the men saved from H. M. S. "India" which was torpedoed off Stockholm a year before—since which time he has been interned.

Obtaining his address, she visited his mother at Camden Town and was able to reassure her as to her son's health and comfort, and on her return to China took him a quantity of warm clothing and a big parcel of sweets—the latter the result of a little "hospital" play composed and acted by her children in their house at Dalkey, near Dublin, where they have been spending the summer.

Whilst in London she saw Mr. H. R. Boyd, who has a very good appointment at the War Office and was enjoying a three weeks well-earned holiday when she left. She also saw several friends who had been at Mr. Cyril Platt's wedding. Mr. Platt, it will be remembered, married Miss Ryan, daughter of Captain Ryan of the "Astraea" who made many friends while his ship was stationed here.

At present the house at Chinkiang is being thoroughly done up, but Mr. and Mrs. Wade expect it will be ready for their occupation by Christmas when they will celebrate the occasion by a good house-warming.

Mrs. Sandford Jackson, after a serious operation, has made a good recovery, thanks to her cheerful temperament, and her large circle of friends hope she will be among them again before very long.

Mrs. Bristolow arrived from Hangchow on Tuesday to spend a couple of months with her family here.

All those responsible for the "At Home" given by the British Women's Work Association at the Astor House last month will be pleased to know that their efforts have resulted in augmenting the fund by \$1,600. When it is remembered that the only

means of raising funds that day was by the very moderate entrance fee which, thanks to the large number of guests realized \$860, the sale of the little miniature, knocked down for \$200, and the voluntary contributions given after the entertainment, which brought in \$540, it will be admitted that the result of the afternoon's work was a very good one and reflects great credit on all concerned.

Much sympathy will be felt by her many friends here for Mrs. C. Thorne whose eldest son has been killed in action. This is the second son Mrs. Thorne has given to her country. Shortly before his death Lieutenant Thorne was home on leave for a couple of weeks and was in the pink of condition. Mrs. Thorne has still one son left to her. He is under military age and it is hoped that if his country should call upon him to uphold the splendid example set by his brothers he may win through and live to cheer and comfort his mother for many a long year.

In the "Directory of War Relief Funds" published by the "Boston Transcript" in July 1916, it is remarkable that out of \$1 War Relief Funds, 77 are for sufferers among the American and Allied Nations. Of these, under "American (for troops on the Mexican Border and in Camp)" there number 11 funds; under "Foreign (for the wounded)" 24; "For War Sufferers (civilian)" 21; "For Soldiers at the Front" 3; while the "National Relief Funds" has 12 to its register. Fourth-five of the above have their centers in Boston.

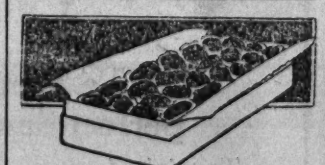
The fine floor in the Astor House Ball Room combined with Professor Papini's orchestra were thoroughly appreciated by a large number of dancers last week. Among those taking part were: Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, the latter very charming in soft white satin and lace, Mrs. Gerardi, wearing white tulle edged with tiny crystal beads, Dr. Ransom with Mrs. Ransom who was in pink silk, Mr. J. W. Rice, Mr. R. A. Stuart, Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Drakeford both in black, and Mrs. Darrah wearing pale pink satin. A very charming dress was of pale lettuce green satin prettily draped with nixon of the same shade.

Mr. C. E. Holworthy was entertained at a farewell dinner before starting by the "Empress of Asia" on Saturday for home leave. Unfortunately his son, who passed fifth out of 1,000 candidates for the army entrance examination, will have left for India just two weeks before Mr. Holworthy can arrive.

A pretty "Fireman's" wedding took place at St. Joseph's church on Saturday at 3 o'clock when Mr. W. A. L. Pardoe of the Shanghai Municipal Council, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pardoe of Barry, Glamorganshire, was married to Miss Marie Margaret Dunne, eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. Dunne, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Dunne, Shanghai.

The church was decorated with bamboos and white chrysanthemums and many members of the Fire Brigade being present, the general effect was very pleasing. The bride looked charming in white charmeuse satin trimmed with Brussels lace and orange blossom. The bridesmaid, Miss Theresa Dunne, wore a very pretty dress of pink crepe de chine, the bride's mother being attired in a becoming gown of taffeta tete de negre. Mr. Annett acted as best man.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the Palace Hotel where Professor Papini's orchestra played to the assembled



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guests. The bride and bridegroom left later for a short house-boat trip. They will afterwards proceed to Japan for the remainder of the honeymoon.

Mrs. George Hogg whose long illness has caused much anxiety to her family and friends is progressing very slowly and still has to be kept very quiet.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Chelmsford, suggests possibilities: "We heard of a strange thing yesterday. The wife of a clergyman near here has a friend whose husband was on board the "Hampshire" and was supposed to have been drowned at the same time that Lord Kitchener was. Quite lately this lady had a letter from her husband saying "I am a prisoner in Germany with 100 others."

Mr. H. G. Sims and Mr. C. M. Bain leave for Hongkong on Tuesday next by the "Empress of Japan" en route for Manila. They expect to be away about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wingrove returned to Shanghai on Sunday night. Mr. Wingrove having gone North to meet his wife who has come back after 2½ years absence. Their two sons are both doing well at the front.

Mr. H. Chisholm and Mrs. Brigham Chisholm left Shanghai for Peking on Monday night, expecting to return some time next month.

Several house-boat parties have been arranged for the Race week. Mr. Unwin and Mr. White Cooper expect to be away during that time and Mr. and Mrs. Chipper Shaw and Miss Brand are also going up country.

That Canton did well on "Our Day" may be seen by the following, which is an extract from a letter received last week.

"The lawns of Shameen Tennis Club presented a rare sight yesterday afternoon—no courts mathematically laid out on the green grass; no eager players anxious to return their opponents' ball, but flags and bunting gaily flying in the breeze and a merry crowd wandering from gift stall to tea tables, from Coconut Shies to Lucky Potato Dip and children (strange indeed to see them on forbidden ground!) dancing to the unwonted music of a real home barrel-organ, with Italian organ-grinders.

"For yesterday was Our Day and on the tennis lawns was held a Grand Garden Fete in aid of the British wounded soldiers and sailors. As in the fairy tale everything turned to gold, or rather, to silver dollars; for when evening came and the courts were deserted for the Club

Theater where a concert was held, the Consul General was able to announce that the day's fun and frolic had resulted in a net profit of more than \$8,000 for the Red Cross."

The crew of U. S. S. "Brooklyn" whose original musical comedy "The Seventh Wife" gave so much pleasure in June this year attracting big audiences each night in spite of the hot weather, will again present it to Shanghai on Friday, November 10 and Saturday November 11. The proceeds will go to benefit the dependent families of the sailors and marines lost in the wreck of the U. S. S. "Memphis" on August 29 at San Domingo. In this catastrophe two men of the "Brooklyn," Seaman Snell and Boilerman Sveal, each lost a brother.

It is expected the play will go with great verve and swing, the cast remaining the same with the exception of a few minor changes.

In the result of the Shanghai Revolver Club competition for October, Mr. E. W. Godfrey headed the list with a score of 180, Mr. G. W. Bingham came next with 167, while Mrs. Merriman ranked third with 164 points to her credit.

Rehearsals of Massenet's Opera "La Navarraise," which was to have been produced shortly for the benefit of the French War Orphans, have come to a sudden stand still owing to the illness of Madame Thue who is suffering from fever. As soon as she is well enough work will proceed. Meanwhile the rehearsals for the ballet, which promises to be a feature

of the evening, are continuing, Mr. de Luca, who composed the music, leading the dance.

Mr. Denman Fuller's recital at the Country Club on Monday drew a crowded house. This talented pianist from Hongkong has made \$5,000 for War Funds. This playing ranks very high among amateurs. Mrs. Isenman's singing was greatly appreciated and her audience was not satisfied till she had twice sung Cyril Scott's "Lullaby." Mr. D. J. Donne accompanied with skill and sympathy. The proceeds from the tickets of admission were given to the British Women's Work Association while the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund benefitted by the sale of programs.

Mrs. Winterhalter, wife of Admiral Winterhalter, who has been in mourning for the past year, has cards out for a reception and dance on Thursday, November 9 from 5 to 7 o'clock.

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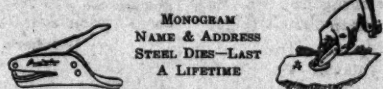
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GREAT FALL CAMPAIGN ON

Brusiloff Seeks to Forestall
Foe's Attempt to Recover
Old Positions

Petrograd, September 25.—Although the official communications have shed little light on recent developments in the war situation, it is learned from staff officers that after a long lull the battles at all important points on General Brusiloff's front are again assuming the intensity which characterized the first period of his advance.

The principal centers of action are the districts near Vladimir-Volynski and west of Lutsk, the Halicz region, and the Carpathians, and in each of these territories there has been a general resumption of the fighting, which has spread to adjacent sectors until the whole south-western war theater from the Pripet Marshes to the Danube may be said to be again in action. The nature of this action, however, has undergone a conspicuous change since the first smashing blows in Brusiloff's campaign.

Although the Russians still claim the initiative, it is evident that the German counterattacks are becoming constantly more frequent and more vigorous, and in the large numbers of reinforcements sent to these regions from other fronts, as well as the more aggressive character of the German fighting, there are signs that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the new Chief of Staff, is planning a new campaign to recover the old positions before Winter sets in.

To meet this the Russians have already begun a fresh offensive, the details of which have not yet been announced, but which has been undertaken on a large scale with the object of making a desperate effort to pierce the Austro-German fronts before the Fall campaign is over.

Great reticence is observed by the War Office, which in an official bulletin today merely said that no events of importance had occurred.

Russians Broke Through

Berlin, September 25.—The Russian offensive, which is expected to continue till the Winter snows check it, will show whether the reorganized front can stand the strain.

Wilhelm Hegeler, the Berliner Tageblatt correspondent, says that two battalions of Russians broke through the Austro-Hungarian troops of the army group of the German General, von Eben, at Manajet, Galicia, but German reserves blocked their further advance. In the evening, after thorough artillery preparation, the German and Austro-Hungarian battalions attacked and threw the Russians out of the captured Austrian trenches. Austro-Hungarians, Westphalians, Thuringians, Hanoverians and Rhinelanders participated in this counterattack.

Russians Temporarily Break Turkish Lines

Fall in Counter-Attack to Re-
cover Ground Lost On
Narayovka Bank

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 1.—The Russians, after strong artillery activity in the evening, launched some counter-attacks against the positions on the eastern bank of the Narayovka which we had conquered on October 30. They failed five times, under sanguinary losses. The Turkish troops held the conquered terrain against strong attacks, which were repulsed by our counter-attack, after the enemy had entered the position at one place.

Europe After The War

(Continued from Page 7)

service at the front has had among industrial workmen.

"Political changes of moment will come, due principally to the advancement of popular officers to positions of political importance. In the trenches little meetings of soldiers, reservists and territorialists constantly are being held. These men, who achieve absolute confidence in their wartime leaders, will choose them as their leaders in civil life after the war ends. It will thrust many new men into politics and doubtless many good men. It will advance few men who are not scrupulously honest and trustworthy, although it may advance some who are without the true political sense, no matter how much they may have the sense of political leadership.

"Doubtless there will be radical changes in the parliamentary and government personnel. What ideas will the new men bring in? It would be difficult to prognosticate even their general trend, but I do not believe that there will be a reaction, in spite of the efforts made by the former Nationalists and by the Clerical party. I believe that the soldiers who will be graduated from this war will be

very sober, steady men, generally of strong character and very much emancipated."

I now asked M. Guyot to discuss prophetically international finance. "The expenses of France," said he "from August 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916, are estimated to have been 46,000,000,000 francs, and since then expenses have not ceased to increase. For the first half of 1916 they will be 31,000,000,000 francs. If the war lasts the whole year out they will be doubled plus 16,000,000,000. Without fear of exaggeration it may be said that they will aggregate 80,000,000,000 francs.

"To meet this expenditure we have had above all to resort to loans. Out of the 34,300,000,000 collected from August 1, 1914, to February 29, 1916, only 5,400,000,000 had been produced by taxation. All the remainder came from loans of one kind or another. At present it is estimated that with the emission of Treasury bonds, the 5,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan still to be paid in, the advances of the bank and the collection of taxes France will not need to resort to a consolidated loan until the autumn.

"Furthermore, Great Britain has not been able to apply Gladstone's formula, 'Make the taxes, and not loans, pay for war expenditures.' Although McKenna hopes that for the fiscal year 1916-17 the receipts will be £502,000,000, the greater part of the expenditure is covered by loans. But none the less Great Britain has proved her financial superiority over all the other States.

"Italy resorted to taxes for 375,000,000 francs. Without any difficulty she procured 5,000,000,000 francs by means of interior loans.

"The situation of the allied States, therefore, is very much superior to that of the Central Empires. The finances of Austria-Hungary were in a deplorable state before the war began. With them that is a habit. They are defined as a charming people who every year find means of spending more than they receive, and with their Government it is the same.

"As to the German Empire Mr. Helfferich was unable to hide the gravity of the financial situation. In 1913 the public debt was 250,000,000 marks, in 1916 it is 2,302,000,000 marks.

"Mr. Helfferich has established a comparison between the expenditure of the Allies and that of Germany and her supporters, estimating that France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy spent between August 1, 1914, and March 30, 1916, 100 to 105 billions marks, while Germany and her allies were supposed to have spent in the same time only 50 to 55 billions of marks.

"Admitting the truth of these figures, do they not prove the fact that Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey cannot possibly combat the financial resources of the Allies?

"The Allies will fight until they have expended their last centime, penny and lire. Indeed they always can find means with which to continue the war, while Germany long ago was reduced to a paper regime.

"Enough attention has not been paid to the institution in Germany of the Darlehenskassen, or loan bureau, which was established by the law of August 4, 1914. This lends money on non-perishable security, such as furniture, store goods, etc. Its notes are received by the Reichsbank at their nominal value, like empire securities. In the balance sheet of the Reichsbank they are incorporated with the latter.

"The Reichsbank can issue notes representing three times the actual value of these Darlehenskassenscheine but these Darlehenskassenscheine are not legal tender between individuals. That is one sample of what is being done in Germany.

"At the end of the war Germany and Austria-Hungary will be so exhausted that it will be difficult to obtain from them the payment of a war indemnity. Plans might be adopted; for example, bonds might be issued on the State railways. But the profits expected from the Prussian railways in 1914-15 were 340,000,000 marks, those of Saxony 40,000,000 marks, those of Bavaria 3,000,000 marks.

"Therefore one could not guarantee more than ten billion francs in bonds with the total of the profits of these railways. Belgium's indemnity alone should be at least that.

"All the belligerent countries will be short of capital. They will look to the United States for it. If your country does not need all of its money at home you will be able to find very advantageous investments in Europe. "And this money—gold—will be only apart of what Europe will require. What she will need above all else will be iron and steel, machinery and all the other multitude of things essential to reconstruction of industries and the renewal of fixed capital which has disappeared or has not been renewed during the war.

"I hope that the governments will be able seriously to economize, if only in the army and navy budgets, and that the soldiers of today in peace will show proof of that splendid energy which they have exhibited in war.

"Then in a few years, at least with the Allies, the ruins will be restored; and if the Germans of the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia in future work for peace instead of working for war, as in the past, they will not have cause to regret the defeat of Prussian militarism and of the Junkers, whose interests and ideas always have been opposed to theirs."

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 4, 1916.

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Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.2

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Buying rate @ 3-2 1/4 = Tls. 6.27

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London T.T. 3-2 1/4

India Demand 3-2 1/4

Paris T.T. 443

Paris Demand 443 1/2

New York T.T. 75 %

Hongkong T.T. 70 %

Japan T.T. 67 1/2

Batavia T.T. 132 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-3 1/2

London 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-3 1/2

London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-3 1/2

London 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-3 1/2

Paris 4 m-s. 458

New York 4 m-s. 78 %

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70

" " " " " 5.87

Gold " " " " " 5.98

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64

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Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 4, 1916.

Official

Kunghk Cotton Tls. 16.25

Trans "B" Tls. 8.00

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.40

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.60

Samagajas Tls. 1.17 1/2

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.92 1/2

Almas Tls. 14.75

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 4, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.10 cash

Karans Tls. 15.50 cash

Langkats Tls. 23.25 cash

Direct

Dominions Tls. 15.50 cash

Evo Cottons Tls. 16.00 cash

Consolidated Tls. 3.90 cash

October Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. Meyer and Measor that the outputs of rubber from the undermentioned estates for the month of October were as follows:—

Niobri Rubber Co., Ltd. lbs. 5,598

Domination Rubber Co., Ltd. 30,537

The October rubber output from the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. was 17,648 lbs., as reported by Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.

The China Realty Co., Ltd. Secretaries and General Managers report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. for the month of October was 40,410 lbs.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the undermentioned Estates inform us that the output of Rubber from the Estates during the month of October was as follows:—

The Alma Estates, Ltd. lbs. 22,200

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd. 14,380

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. 15,085

The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd. 9,543

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. 31,900

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd. 9,109

* The decrease in output is due to native holidays and excessive rain.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Albert & Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

The tone of the market continues firm, though buyers still limit themselves to purchases on the smallest scale commensurate with their bare necessities. The up-country centers are said to regard present prices here as having reached a dangerously high level and are consequently acting with extreme caution, but unless producing costs are radically reduced in the near future, which appears improbable just now, it is very likely that buyers next spring will have cause to regret their hesitation during the present autumn, as a fall in values is scarcely to be counted upon in the face of vanishing stocks here and in the interior. Native advice, especially those just received from the North, speak of a growing scarcity of all kinds of cloth.

In the cotton and yarn sections there have been somewhat sharp upward and downward movements both in Japan and America, but the local market rules comparatively steady. Exports from the United Kingdom for the month of September to Hongkong and China are mailed privately as follows:—

In In In
1916 1915 1914

Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards 4.8 11.7 6.0

Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards 13.6 10.5 5.1

Dyed and Colored Cottons in millions of yards 9.9 6.0 7.9

Printed Cottons in millions of yards 1.3 3 1.4

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings Generally.—There has been practically no demand for these during the week and we have only a small transaction in Red Check 10 lbs. at Tls. 4.10 to record. Prices at auction were on a higher scale all round.

White Shirtings.—Business has been less active than during the previous week but the undertone is very firm, and higher prices are likely to rule shortly. Sales are reported in Large Dog at Tls. 7.19, Blue Dragon at Tls. 7.00, Small Dog at Tls. 6.75, Four Peaches at Tls. 6.70, Blue Stag at Tls. 6.30 and Nine "Tah" at Tls. 6.30. Auction chops advanced 5 cents. No Japanese cloths appear to have been dealt in this week but business is reported in English Three Stagheads, 40 yds., at Tls. 5.50, and 30 yds. at Tls. 4.50.

Drills and Sheerings.—Local and Japanese Sheerings have been in fair demand at higher prices and sales have been effected in—Local, Three Tigers 11 lbs. at Tls. 3.75, and Three Rabbits 12 lbs. at Tls. 4.00, Japanese:—Nine Dragons at Tls. 4.60, and Dragonhead at the same price.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The scarcity of cargo is becoming increasingly evident and the tone is very firm. The auction chops of Past Black Cotton Lastings were not quite so firm but Venetians show a further advance all round.

Cotton and Yarn

Cotton.—Our market is steady, although not unnaturally local prices are affected by the fluctuations of the American rates, business is reported to have been done at the following prices:—Tungchow Tls. 26.00 to Tls. 26.40, Taichong at Tls. 25.70, Steam Ginned at Tls. 24.50 Four Chop at Tls. 24.40, Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 23.50 to Tls. 24.20 and Ordinary Ningpo at Tls. 23.20.

Reuter cables the quotations on the Liverpool market as follows:—Middling American at 10s. 7 1/2, Egyptian at 17s. 2 1/2, and Fine Bengals at 7s. 8 1/2, per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market is quite steady, but we do not hear of any business having been transacted during the interval.

Indian Yarn.—Prices are nominally steady but sales are confined to a few small parcels of No. 10s. as follows:—

No. 10s.—50 Bales Gold Mohur at Tls. 93.50, 50 Bales Maranjee at Tls. 94.00, and 75 Bales Swadeshi, Kose, at Tls. 99.00.

Japanese Yarn.—In sympathy with the prevailing strength in Osaka, prices have been again advanced several taels per bale but sales are on a small scale as follows:—

No. 16s.—100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 116.50, 50 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 118.00, 50 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 117.00, and 50 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 117.50.

No. 20s.—200 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 118.50.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 254

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/1)
The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply to this Railway of the following quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers, viz:—
74,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Chentanghuang Wharf.
50,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.
4,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Bridge Ties to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.
2,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak (Hullia or Oregon Pine) Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hopel.
Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin.
The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 21st day of November, 1916, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
The order or orders for the goods will be given to the tendering firm or firms, whose tenders have been accepted, not later than the 30th of November, 1916, during which time and including which date the prices of all tenders must hold good.
No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.
The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.
(Sd.) C. L. WONG,
Managing Director,
The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
Tientsin, 1st November, 1916.

Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual Chrysanthemum Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 15th Nov.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Sec.

11559

I X L Tasmanian Jams.

MESSRS. H. JONES & CO., Ltd., are the largest Manufacturers and Shippers of Jams and Fruits in Tasmania, and "I X L" is their Premier brand.

All Jams under this label are made from specially selected Fruits and Cane Sugar.

May be obtained in any desired assortment at all the Stores.

Insist on having "I X L."

The Australian Produce Co.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.
S'hai, 12th Aug., 1916.

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert teachers in modern ball-room dancing, introducing the latest craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

11514

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 11 and 15

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

PROFESSOR MONTES, Astor House,

The new fashion dance (creation Montes)

PASSION WALTZ

On Monday, Nov. 6th from 5.30 to 7 p.m., and following Mondays, the first general class for adults will be held.

Dancing shoes are essential.

MODERATE TERMS

Address: ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL



NURSERYLAND

In aid of funds for
BLIND AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
to be opened by

LADY DE SAUSMAREZ

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 1st and 2nd, from 3 to 11 p.m.

CHANG SU HO'S GARDENS

There will be on Sale

GARMENTS for BABIES, GARMENTS for BOYS under five, GARMENTS for GIRLS under five, MODEL NURSERIES, NURSERY FURNISHINGS of all descriptions, TOYS of every kind, from woolly balls to magnificent wooden chargers, DOLLS, dark and fair, large and small, BOOKS, MUSIC, STATIONERY and CARDS, COT and PRAM COVERS and BABY PERAMBULATORS, NURSERY CHINA, NURSERY PICTURES, NURSERY HABERDASHERY, XMAS TREE DECORATIONS, PUPPIES, KITTENS, BIRDS IN CAGES, TOYS FOR TINY TOTS to cost not more than 20 cents, in fact

Anything and Everything that has a place in Nurseryland.

COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The best dressed DOLL, sole work of competitor; class (a) for dolls above 18 inches in height; (b) for dolls under 18 inches in height. II. The best design for NURSERY FURNITURE to be carried out as follows: (a) Model room, day or night nursery, natural size. (b) Ditto, miniature size to be placed on table 3-ft. by 3-ft. (c) Flat design for same, painted or mounted on cardboard 3-ft. by 3-ft. III. The best original NURSERY PICTURE in any medium, work of Competitor.

CHILDREN'S COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The most original exhibit. II. For the best hand-made toy. III. For the best set of doll's clothes. IV. For the best picture (a) the original work of exhibitor; (b) copy. V. Box garden 4 sq. feet in area. THESE COMPETITIONS ARE OPEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER THE AGE OF FIFTEEN. THE AGE OF EXHIBITOR TO BE STATED IN EACH CASE. EXHIBITS TO BE THE SOLE WORK OF EXHIBITOR.

TEA AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS will be served. SWEETS will be sold.

NOVEL SIDE SHOWS will be opened. ENTERTAINMENTS will be held.

CONTRIBUTIONS of all sorts will be gratefully received and as, through the generosity of friends, all expenses in connection with the sale have already been covered, all money taken will be pure profit.

TICKETS \$1 (children half-price) are now on sale and may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Quin, 77 Avenue du Roi Albert, or from members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Ayscough, Mrs. Burkill, Mrs. Mackay, and Mrs. Skinner Turner. Hon. Treasurer, A. W. Burkill, Esq.

NURSERYLAND

ARROW COLLARS

VERY SUPERIOR IN FIT AND IN WEAR—IT PAYS TO ASK FOR THEM

R. MONTIETH WEBB & CO.
Hong Kong China Agents

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

Hongay Anthracite Coal.....	per ton	\$21.50
Hankow " " " " " "	"	21.00
House Coal No. 1 " " " "	"	13.00
" " " " " " " "	"	12.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1 " " " "	"	12.00
" " " " " " " "	"	11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles " " " "	"	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets " " " "	"	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEE FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.
11508

LADIES' HATS

at
1/2 Prices
Special Bargains

in
Wearing Apparel, Hosiery

and
Underwear for all

at
CANTOROVITCH'S
Great Sale
103 Broadway

N 5

Korean Arts and Crafts Both Old and New.

SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS GIFTS.

MR. W. W. TAYLOR, the Korean collector of bronzes, potteries, silk tapestries and screens, is in Shanghai, being the owner of one of the finest collections of antiques and rare art pieces. Mr. Taylor will be glad to talk to anyone here wishing to inspect his collection. He offers unheard-of bargains in brass-bound and pearl inlay chests, amber drops and beads, red lacquer boxes, Korean potteries. He will be here only a short time before returning to Seoul. Chosen.

Send him your name and address and he will call.

Astor House Hotel

The Canadian Import Co.

18 Chaoufoong Road.

JUST LANDED

Fresh Canadian Creamery Butter 90 cts. lb.

Fresh Apples (Jonathan) . . . \$6.00 case or 25 " "

Milk, Columbian Evaporated . . . case of 48 tins \$9.50

Offered at these low prices in order to introduce All-British Produce.

11554

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

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SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED position as typist, or clerk, by a young Chinese with excellent diploma. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

11540 N 10

TYPING.—Experienced young lady wishes to do extra Typing after office hours. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

11537 N 5

YOUNG, experienced Chinese will do extra work, typing, translating or bookkeeping, in afternoons. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

11532

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. P.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. Compradore to finance new office. Tls. 1,000 needed. Salary \$50. 2% commission. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

11585 N 5

WANTED, American or European lady as assistant for Nouveaux atelier and office. Agreeable position for energetic lady with some artistic temperament. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

11497 N 5

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Flat of two or three rooms, unfurnished, in neighborhood of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

11552 N 5

WANTED by German gentleman, in English-speaking family (American preferred), room, with board. Please apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

11543 N 7

WANTED, unfurnished apartments, sitting and bedroom, with bathroom. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.

11544 N 5

ENGLISH LADY, with her daughter, require two furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, from 1st January. Reply, stating terms, to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

11524

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Henderson motor-cycle, 4 cylinder, excellent condition guaranteed, 2 new extra tyres: Tls. 400. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

11560 N 2

WANTED, disc barbell, about 100 lbs. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

11539 N 7

BIRDS of Paradise for sale, beautiful for hat trimmings. Apply 19 North Szechuen Road, Room 4, between 10 a.m. to 12 (noon).

11529 N 9

ADVERTISER would like to sell a Mappin and Webb platinum ring with diamonds. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

11534 N 8

FOR SALE. Harley-Davidson motor-cycle (twin), five months old, in excellent condition, for \$625; also side-car, only used a month, \$200. Payable by instalments, if necessary. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

11522 N 7

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3 1/2 h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. P.

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11

Mass Medical Science Discovered The Germ of Cancer?

**A Distinguished London Surgeon Announces That Certain Tree Parasites---
the Lowest Form of
Animal Life---Grow Like Cancer Cells and
Are the Cause of Our Worst Disease**

Clarke has not discovered the cause of all cancers it would appear at least that he has discovered a cause of some cancers.

Overturning the ideas of one school of research, he declares that cancer is brought about by a germ. This germ assumes various forms, yet each form is only a variation of a little cell animal, with what look like feet. These members are not only used for locomotion, however, but also for the taking up of food. Because of this attribute the germ is called a "rhizopod protozoan." A protozoan is the lowest form of animal, consisting of a single cell.

The germ apparently has its source in the earth, like the tetanus germ and probably the virus of infantile paralysis. It moves first through plant forms and in this way finds its entrance into the bodies of animals and of men.

The germ once found, it will only be a matter of experimentation to find out what kills it. Although the hope that all cancer can be done away with by this discovery is not held out, it is true that all forms of them caused by this organism will now eventually be susceptible to intelligent treatment and cure.

The importance of Dr. Clarke's announcement will be understood when it is considered that the received opinions upon the cause of cancer, as held by the larger part of the medical profession, have been that the disease is not due to

and contour of ground and woods. In the same way the Arctic hare turns white during the winter season. Certain fishes can imitate the coloration of the sea-bottoms on which they lie. This principle in nature has been taken advantage of by the men fighting in Europe in the way of uniforms which harmonize with their surroundings and so render them practically invisible at a short distance. The submarine "Deutschland," before she left the United States was painted with blotches of white on green so that at a short distance she would merge to sight into the waves. The cancer parasite following the same law of nature, assumes the appearance and character of the cells that it invades. It has been this characteristic, Dr. Clarke claims, that has fooled the microscopists and has given rise to the theory of "wild cells."

Dr. Clarke began with careful study of one class of these protozoa, called the Mycetozoa, which we laymen recognize in the form of the yellow growths which form on tan-heaps and decaying wood. He has found this same little "plant" making for cancer of living plants and lower animals, and one species especially, the Didymium, he claimed to have discovered in the cysts, or harder parts, of human cancer. He has cultivated these protozoa, and traced them from almost unrecognizable stages, where they seemed to be only cells of the organism, up to the point where they are active in the causation of cancer in the human being. At each stage this careful investigator has been careful to check the growth of the parasite in the animal by its development in the plant.

Dr. Clarke shows almost superhuman ingenuity in following the minute parasites through all their disguises by which they transform themselves so as to resemble the cells by which they are surrounded. He claims that all the best known species of parasites assume many phases, and that the life cycle of one and the same protozoan may assume forms which differ as widely as a sponge, a starfish and an eel differ from one another in external appearance.

It is a remarkable fact that certain ulcers caused by diseases of the blood pass into cancers imperceptibly. The most careful observer finds it impossible to say precisely at what moment an ulcer becomes a cancer, and Dr. Clarke finds the same protozoa in both ulcer and cancer, so that he is led to believe that both are phases of the activity of the same parasite.

He goes further and says that it is possible that cancers are produced by many species of protozoa, just as there are many different kinds of bacteria which cause chronic tumors made up of granular tissue, granulomas as they are called.

The growth of a tumor or cancer is explained as being brought about by the tremendous increase of the normal body cells to defend themselves against the invading parasites. This war is always going on in the body, more or less. It is found all through the protozoan world. For instance, if the protozoon called "stylonichia" is attacked by an "acinet" it divides into two parts, one part swimming away safely, while the other remains as the prey of the enemy. But in this way cells multiply by division, and this accounts for the very rapid growth of many cancers and tumors.

Dr. Clarke thus describes his first real discovery of fact after years of hypothesis:

"It was not, however till the Spring of 1914 that I found the one here briefly described. A study of this protozoan, as can be gathered from the following notes, confirmed in a most signal manner the view of cancer that I have maintained for the past twenty-two years.

"In a London garden, at its southern end against a boundary wall, is a raised border, shaded by apple and pear trees, and more closely by euonymus, box, holly and other shrubs. Fallen leaves have been swept up and dug into the soil of this border in Autumn. After a very wet and unusually warm March, in the first days of April a number of whitish patches appeared on the surface of the soil. The patches varied in size and looked as though a thickish gruel had been spilt; here a few drops, there a teaspoonful; there again as much as a tablespoonful; in some places enough to make a patch as large as the palm of a man's hand.

"The first patches appeared towards the west end of the border on which some sunshine falls on fine mornings. On

the following days fresh patches of the growth were found towards the more shaded eastern part of the border. I put a portion of one of the patches with the earth it covered into a flowerpot saucer and took it into the house, having covered it with glass to keep it moist. The sample taken at 9 a. m. had changed its color by midday to a yellow shade, looking like rich cream, and at points it had become heaped up into shining knobs, some as large as peas, some larger. The larger ones had secondary knobs smaller than pins' heads projecting from them. Meanwhile the surface of the patch, which was unbroken at first, had changed in such a way that small areas of the subjacent soil had been left uncovered. When next examined, about 6 p. m., the color of the patch, except the yellow knobs, had changed to mauve. Next morning it was divided up into roundish purple segments, from one to two millimetres in diameter, of a color so dark that at a little distance they could hardly be distinguished from the soil. The purple color turned white when the growth was allowed to become quite dry.

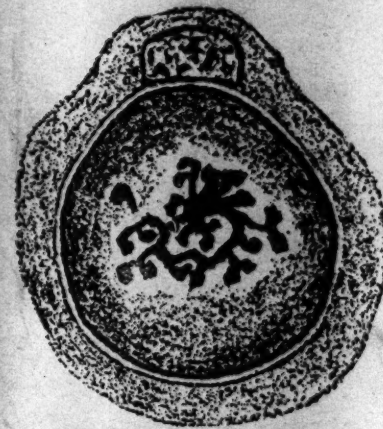
"Where a drop of rain remained in contact with the edge of a still growing patch after a shower of milky mixture formed. The different forms assumed by the growth are represented as if occurring on the same privet leaf. During May and June fresh patches of growth continued to appear. When detached from the leaf on which it grew the under surface showed three layers—a middle purple, an outer thin white layer, and a central part, also white. After June no fresh growth was found throughout the year. It was not until May 1, 1915, that I next observed a small reappearance at the edges of the mound of leaves which had remained all winter at the east end of the border, where some sun falls in the afternoon. The winter had been one of the wettest, as soldiers in the trenches in Belgium found to their cost.

"Last year I noted that some of the detached rounded portions were very like some of the larger phases of protozoa I have described in cancer, sarcoma, smallpox, etc., but it was not until this present year, on examining a teased-out portion of one of the denser yellow knobs, which will be called 'nodules' in the following account of them, under a 1-12th-inch lens that I beheld masses of bodies identical in form, internal structure, and optical properties with the larger of those bodies which I first described as protozoa in cancer in 1893. As in cancer, so in this mycetozoon these bodies exist in ponderable masses."

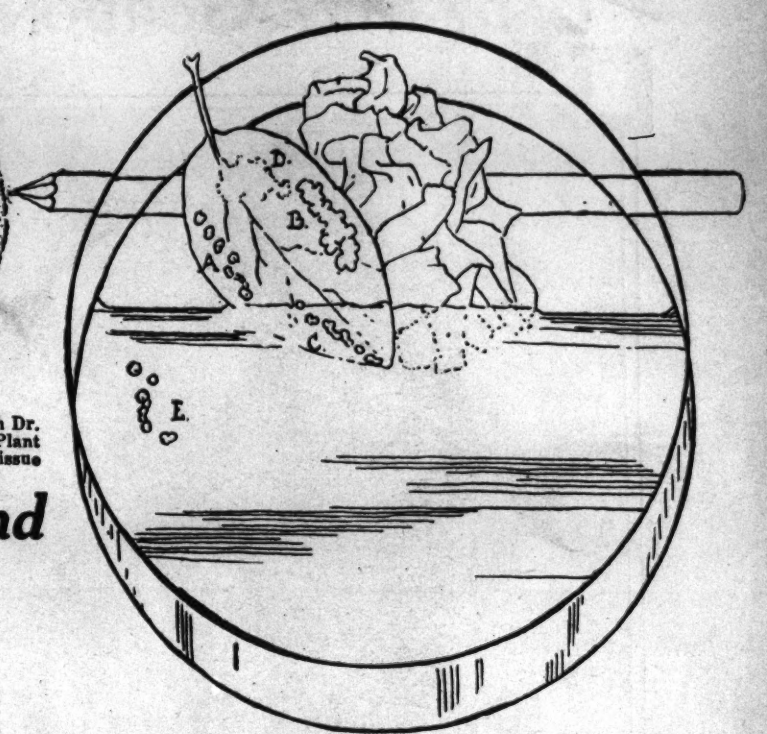
This parasite on the first tree is known to natural history as "didymium difforme." Its offspring, or spores, behave like the cells of the human tumor called "Molluscum contagiosum."

"In addition to the dancing motion," says the doctor, "the swarm-cells when they come to rest exhibit movements of

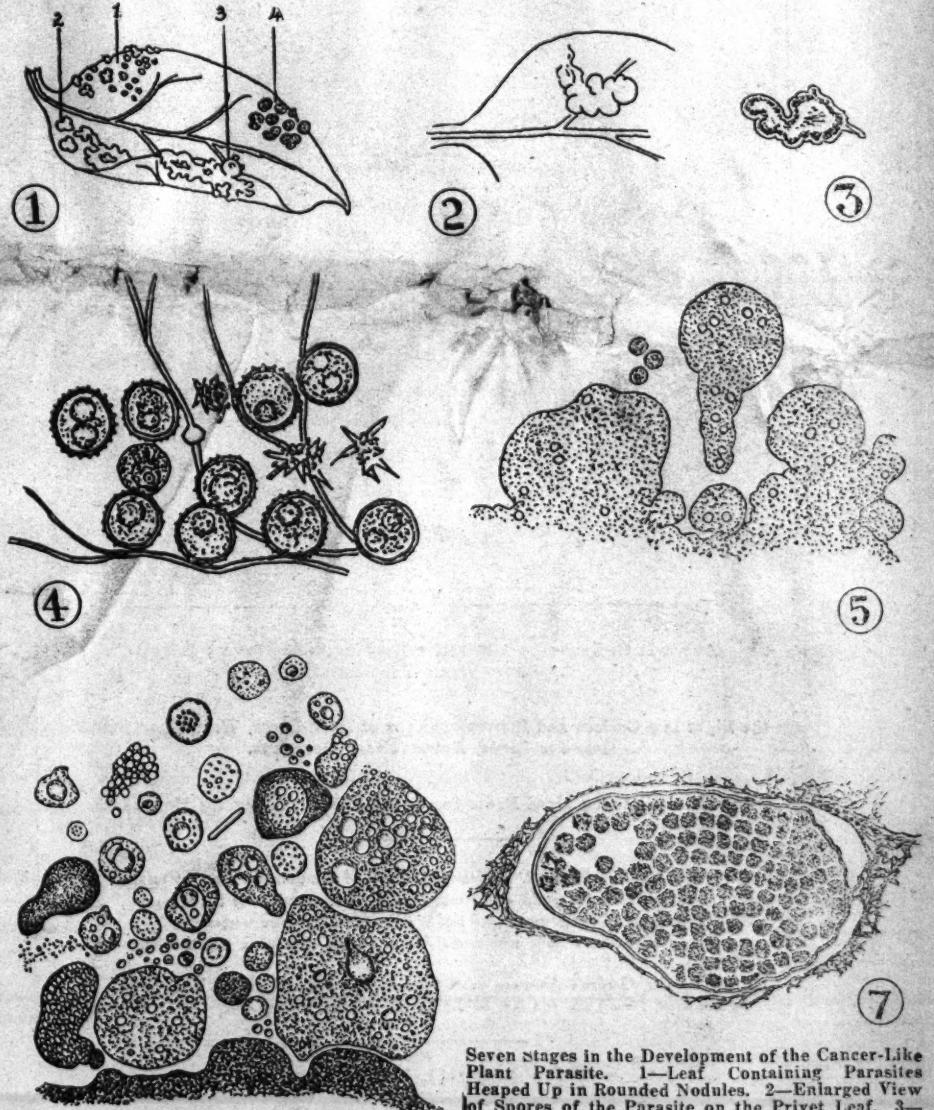
"Swarm Cells" of the Parasite "Didymium Difforme" Which Grew on the Privet Tree. Dr. Clarke Found It Practically Identical with Certain Cancer Cells.



Giant Nucleus from a Human Cancer Which Dr. Clark Finds To Be a Protozoon Like the Plant Parasite, Shooting Cells Into Surrounding Tissue



A Culture Dish Containing Leaf with a Cancer-Like Plant Parasite Growing on It. The Dish Is Tilted by Placing a Pencil Under It. Below the Leaf Are Tea Leaves to Which the Parasite Transferred Itself Between the 9th of June and the 3d of July.



Seven Stages in the Development of the Cancer-Like Plant Parasite. 1—Leaf Containing Parasites Heaped Up in Rounded Nodules. 2—Enlarged View of Spores of the Parasite on the Privet Leaf. 3—The Same Spore Enlarged and Viewed from Under. 4—Spores with Capsules Growing from Them. 5—Stage at Which the Spore Has Grown Into a Composite Animalcule. 6—Portion of One of the Rounded Yellow Nodules, "Teased Out" in Water and Shown Under the Microscope. All the Structures Shown Are Repeated in the Most Typical Cancers and Sarcomas, Says Dr. Clarke. 7—Structure from a Human Cancer Showing Formation Like That of the Tree Parasite.

an amoeboid character and spread with an irregular outline; or they assume a linear form and creep over a level surface with a snail-like motion, the flagellum being extended in advance. After a time the creeping is again exchanged for the dancing movement."

He then describes a series of other protozoa found outside of animals, and shows their resemblance to the cancer and their disease cells. Among them is a rhizopod called "chlamydropis stercorea," which also has been found in the fluid of human abdominal cancer. Several of these protozoa transfer their seed through water in which no organism can be found by filtering. This points to the manner in which cancer may be transmitted.

Dr. Clarke describes a case of cancer (choriocarcinoma) in a young woman of thirty.

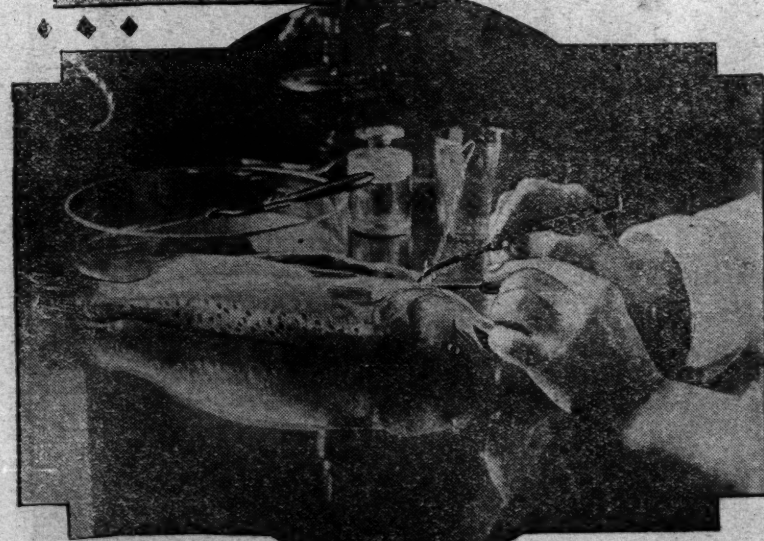
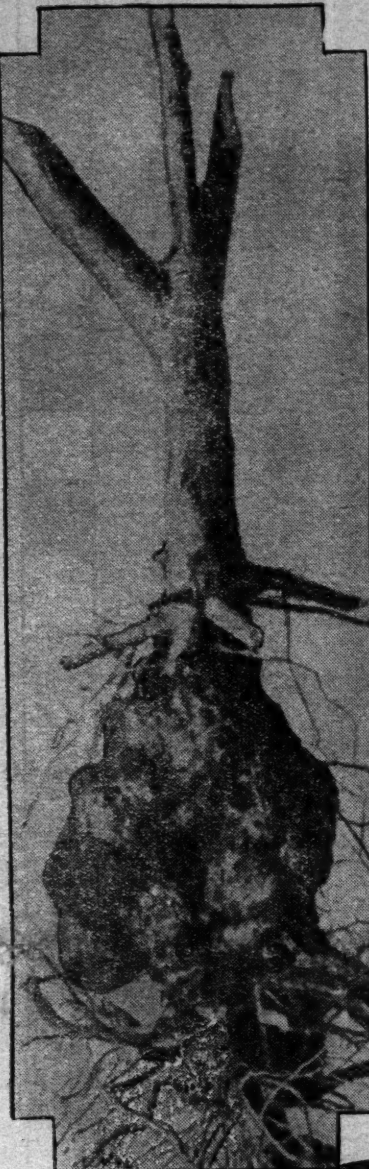
"In this carcinoma," he writes, "I have found a definite structure which can hardly be anything but an amoeboid protozoon."

One of the most important points

asserted by the new investigations of Drs. Clarke and McDonagh is that cells around cancers are gradually transformed into parts of the cancer, or, in other words, that the cancer parasites attack the healthy cells near them and gradually or rapidly transform them into part of the cancerous growth. McDonagh found that near the blood vessels of a round-celled cancer (sarcoma) the lymph of the cells (lymphocytes) are converted into cells of the cancer itself.

Still farther away he found the protozoa, which are the real cause of the cancer, in their earliest form, where they resembled a well-known, almost invisible protozoon known to cause clubfoot in the cabbage.

He has found living parasites in every kind of cancer, cultivated these little protozoa and by transplanting them produced cancer in other animals. He has tested them by the approved methods of staining and cultivation, so that he has now given to the world the unqualified announcement that this terrible disease is due to these parasites and to nothing else.



United States Government Expert Dissecting a Throat Cancer of a Trout, Believed to Be Carried by Water from Vegetation. Supporting the Theories of the English Scientist Regarding the Transmission of Cancer. Above Is Peach Tree Inoculated with Daisy Cancer by United States Department of Agriculture Expert, an Experiment Confirming the Researches of Dr. Clarke.

CANCER is one of the most mysterious diseases, as it is one of the most dreadful, that afflict life. It is not confined to humanity but attacks the lesser forms of animal life and vegetable growth as well. Man, mice, fishes and trees all have cancer. And so have scores of other forms of organisms that exist on earth. It is a well nigh universal disease.

Cancer is increasing in the United States and especially in the cities. Its increase, indeed, seems to go hand in hand with civilization. Societies throughout the world have been formed to investigate the causes of it, and the most eminent of surgeons and men of medicine are spending their lives in an effort to discover the source of the scourge.

The newest, most important progress in this direction, has just been announced by Dr. J. Jackson Clarke, M. B., F. R. C. S., Senior Surgeon of the Hampstead and Northwest London Hospital, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Bacteriology, and eminently one of the most distinguished of English surgeons. If Dr.

any germ whatever. Their opinion has been that it is caused by some metamorphosis of the body cells—or, as it has been put, "to cells running wild."

The various theories as to these "wild cells" have been summed up under six different heads.

1. That cancers are made up of epithelial, or skin-cells, which grow so enormously because the connective tissue has lost the capacity of checking them.

2. That cancers are caused by embryonic cells accidentally shut off.

3. That they are caused by epithelial cells, with unlimited power of proliferation, or spreading, having been dislocated from their proper place on the surface of the body.

4. That the cells are stimulated to this great increase by a parasite.

5. That the cancer is really made up of fragments of reproductive tissues.

6. That the cells in the cancer have lost their special character, and gone back to elementary forms and properties.

Dr. Clarke claims that the cancer organism has the power that some animals, birds, fishes and insects have of "adaptive" protection. We all know that certain birds change color with the seasons, harmonizing their plumage with the color

THE NEW HEAD-DRESSES

By
LADY DUFF GORDON



Above Is an Unusual but Effective Head-Dress of Poster-y Effect for Street Wear—But Sparingly.

On the Right Is a Curious and Interesting Type of Head-Dress, With Visor, Suitable Only for Little, Extraordinary Occasions.

Below Is a Charming Head-Dress for Evening Wear, Along the New Lines.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
"LUCILE"

I HAVE often said that it is just as possible to dress the hair as it is to dress the body. And it is even a little more difficult because nature made the hair itself as a head-dress. All we can do is to harmonize with nature's gift or to use it as part of a scheme of decoration. The fault you must avoid is exaggeration, and yet sometimes the truest beauty lies in exaggeration.

It is intelligent to exaggerate—if it is done intelligently. It raises things out of the commonplace. It gives them the aspect of interest that they ought to have. It is imagination. And intelligent imaginative exaggeration is the highest truth. Who can say that because a thing or a fact appears in one way to a million dull eyes, and because one bright pair of eyes sees it differently, that the million are right and the one is wrong? Personally, I think that the million are wrong and the one is right.

The picture in the upper left-hand corner

is an example of intelligent imaginative exaggeration. It is really a hat and head-dress combined. The big, picturesque plumes carry out the note of the furs. They are an efflorescence of femininity. They are defiant and yet coquettish. Above all, they are picturesque. I would not advise such a hat-head-dress—for daily use. But now and then it would harmonize with an occasion or a mood. And, as I have said before, we ought, if we can afford them, to have a dress for every mood.

The large picture shows a very interesting combination of head-dress and visor. It, too, is unusual and for unusual occasions. It is an experiment, but in it lie the germs of many a charming idea.

And, finally, below we have a perfectly proper but picturesque head-dress for evening wear. Here, then, are three types of new head-dresses well worth your study. And they are well worth adaptation or simplifying in any way that harmonizes with your wish or taste.



All
"Lucile"
Models.



Mr. Chesterton Explains That Conscription Is Not Undemocratic

By G. K. Chesterton
The Famous English Essayist.

I STRONGLY object to bad arguments even for good causes—or rather, especially for good causes. And in those rare but real cases in which something like a good cause can be made out on both sides, I object to them most of all. One of these is conscription; and, now that the practical problem is in the hands of the authorities, I think it would be well if we carted away the lumber of bad arguments that have served for barricades on both sides. To show I am not leaning here toward anything but logic, I will take two fallacies flourishing on alternate sides. First, for instance, there is not only no truth, but there is scarcely any meaning, in the statement of some Liberals that conscription is a denial of democracy.

Democracy is the achievement of what the people want; and the people have as much right to want conscription as to want anything else. And seeing that the most democratic country in the world, our own ally, France, not only has long had conscription, but practically invented conscription, it is irrational to say that the thing is against democracy, though there might be a certain sense in saying it is against liberty. Now, the old Liberal answer to the statement that France had conscription was the perfectly fair one that she would not have it if she could help it. But as we are now admittedly in an abnormal crisis and need an abnormal army, this Liberal answer is in its turn quite fairly answered by saying that we also would not have it if we could help it, but that we can't help it. Admittedly, the thing might be necessary; and a necessary conscription cannot in itself destroy English democracy, unless it has already destroyed French democracy.

England Wants Good

Soldiers Rather Than Arithmetic

But if the anti-militarists put idealism in the wrong place, the militarists do so also, in an even more sentimental and extravagant degree. I call it rank sentimentalism, for instance, to talk about the "injustice" of taking several soldiers from one family and no soldiers from another family. What we want is not "justice"—or rather, arithmetic—but soldiers, and especially good soldiers.

Now, it is a known fact that good soldiers very often go in families; all of us know surnames that cover six or seven brothers and cousins practically all of whom are trusted and experienced soldiers. I can conceive nothing more impractical, and certainly nothing more unmilitary, than to miss one of these men in order to drag somebody else out of bed, or from under the bed. Consider for a moment how the same principle would affect the higher commands in history. The nation would artificially cut down the supply of such men as Sir Charles and Sir William Napier because there were still in England members of some Quaker family who had not yet done their duty at the head of our armies.

Before proceeding to the most ridiculous instance on the same side, I will recur to the unquestionable talent for fallacy which exists on the other. It may be wise, but it is really illogical, for instance, to except conscientious objectors. There is no law against which it is

not possible for an individual to make a conscientious case. And there are really very few of our modern compulsory measures that have so clear a warrant as a call for physical defense in physical danger.

The Irishman Must Be a Volunteer to Show He Is Not Pressed.

And now let me balance this once more with some rubbish from the other side. For the conscriptionists also shoot rubbish under the impression that they are shooting ammunition. A conscriptionist in the House of Commons, representing some of the Calvinists who live in a corner of North Ireland, complained of the Irish being exempted from the scope of the compulsory proposal. He said that Ulster (by which he meant Belfast) resented being left out of it. Now I can understand how a person might resent not being allowed to be a soldier; but I cannot conceive how anybody can resent not being forced to be one. There is nothing to prevent every single male human being in Ulster offering himself for enlistment; and the only thing he could lose would be the slight humiliation of having been made to do so.

Whatever there may be in the logic, there is much in the proposals of a really national policy; and the Irish compromise is the most English decision. The same spirit has led us to allow the release of De Wet. It is because the English really have got a residual common sense which has saved them, again and again in history, from the last and most logical extremes of idiosyncrasy. Even when the Englishman will not own he has been wrong, he will act as if he had been wrong. It has been so about the national sentiment of the Boers, and it will be so in this matter about the national sentiment of the Irish.

The difference between conscription and voluntarism is comparatively a matter of form for us, who are unquestionably, as a whole, fighting because we want to. The difference is a matter of yidid and vital fact to the Irish, who have so often been made to do things when they did not want to. The Irishman must be a volunteer, not in order to show he is not a mutineer, but in order to show that he is not merely a pressed man. Unless the Irish come in freely, we shall not be able to say they came in at all. The great majority of Irishmen, rightly or wrongly, take a view of their history which makes an English demand for the assistance of the Irish very like a Turkish demand for the assistance of the Armenians.

Now a situation and a line of persuasion are possible by which the Armenians might find their interests identical with those of the Turks—as, for instance, if both Islam and Armenian Christianity were being persecuted by some diabolical idolaters out of the dark heart of Asia. And I for one should say that we are fighting diabolical idolaters at present. But even then, anyone with a shade of sanity could see that the Armenians would enormously value the fact that they were rescuing their old oppressors of their own free will. And as one who is by no means disposed to whitewash the follies of our own imperialism, I say it is exactly here that it differs from Prussian imperialism, to its own very decisive advantage.

It is exactly this last step of active and applied stupidity that the English ruler does not take, and the Prussian ruler does take. It is

not true of the Englishman, as it is of the Prussian, that if you give him rope enough he will hang himself. The Englishman will indeed tie himself and the rope in knots of the most bewildering illogicality. But just before it comes to the strangling point the Englishman will cut the Gordian knot which he is quite unable to untie.

No Room for Factions in Any Rank, Trust the Government.

Our critics, especially our native critics, are always crying out against our lack of thoroughness. But often in history our lack was our luck. We stopped in time. We managed, in spite of everything, to be on the spot, because we consented to learn on the spot. Again and again, in English history, men have been sent out to do something and then have done something else, and something much more sensible. This may be called instinct; but, if so, instinct is only buried reason. It is an ancient enlightenment sunk deep into us by nearly two thousand years of Christian philosophy and citizenship, covered but not crushed by the mercantile coarseness and sceptical chaos of later times. It is exactly this historic religion and citizenship that the North Germans have never had, and do not appear to want.

They have no such old selves, no such deep after-thoughts. They do not silently repent, or instinctively reform. They pride themselves on carrying out their principles perfectly; and they will carry them out to the end, which is truly the bitter end. They have no thought in their heads except thoroughness. They will be thoroughly organized, thoroughly instructed, thoroughly regimental; and they will be as thoroughly ruined.

The ignorant evils of our political system will be dealt with, I hope, when some thousands of working-men who are now fighting-men come back to help us deal with them. At present there is only one very urgent explanation that must be made; and that must be made, not by the politicians, but to them. I, for one, am authoritarian during the crisis itself. I am against factiousness, either in journalists such as I am or in other journalists such as I thank God I am not, or in politicians such as they are, or in Suffragettes in the Albert Hall. I am, in this very practical sense, entirely for trusting the Government—that is, the politicians. But there really is one explanation that ought to be made to them once and for all.

The Politicians Are Being Trusted.

As Ordinary, Not Extraordinary Men

It is this—that we are not trusting them as extraordinary men, but as ordinary men. Strength is the great weakness of politicians. They are haunted by the decayed Carlylean fancy that a nation in peril must be saved by a great man; and each of them is always trying to prove that he is the great man and all his colleagues were impudently blind to the fact. They are wrong from the very root. A great nation in peril is saved by a great nation, or else it is not saved at all.

Napoleon could have done nothing without Revolutionary France. Finding a Napoleon is a strength; but looking for a Napoleon is invariably weakness. General Joffre, in an anecdote which may not be true, but which would be very creditable to his strong humor and sense, is reported as having said that Napoleon "would probably have thought of something."

This is true; it is also useless. Merely trying to think of something leads to thinking of anything. We see in it the sterile violence of the new schools of art, which say: "I am going to do something original," when they have no thought of anything to do.

Here is the great snare for statesmen. And we, who are supporting their sane authority against sedition and panic, must warn them against this great temptation. They must be cured by being strong men. They must be saved from saving the State. Serving the State is all that is asked of them, and this they are quite competent to do.

I trust a Cabinet Minister exactly as I trust a cabman. He is a man; and there is no reason to suppose he is mad. He is not generally so entertaining as a cabman; but it happens to be his business at the moment to drive the political cab, and he certainly will not drive it through the deadly traffic any better because I am continually snatching at the reins—or since one must be modern, the steering-wheel. I refrain from speaking to the man at the wheel not because he is wiser than anybody, or even wiser than I, but because it is the paradox of steering that one man, who may not be wiser than anybody individually, must be wiser than everybody put together.

There must be a man at the wheel simply because there cannot be a mob at the wheel—or even a crew at the wheel. Now if anything be wanted for the steersman beyond the bare knowledge of how to steer, it is not a masterful personality; still less a mystical pride in it. On the contrary, he will probably steer much better for being modest, and remembering that there is nothing at the wheel but a man. I say without hesitation to the Cabinet Minister—Be good, sweet Minister; and let who can be clever.

Do ordinary things, not defend them all day long. The only weaknesses against which the public man should be warned are moral weaknesses; the luxury and the avarice which may easily weaken any man till he is within touch of treason and blackmail. He cannot add a cubit to his mental stature, but he can take care of his moral health. The one or two weak points in our present polity are not in the new complications, which may be a politician's bummer, but in the old scandals, which were his fault.

In short, the recent mistakes of our rulers have been mainly excusable; it is their defences that are indefensible. I shall not especially blame a cabman if he thinks he can find a short cut and get round a block if he fails to do so, and we are both brought for some time to a standstill. The block depends on many people besides himself, and there was nothing outrageously improbable in his plan. But I greatly prefer that the cabman should not while away the passing hours by a description of all his sentiments, while passing all the vehicles on the road, of why he took the right of one omnibus but not of another, of how earnestly he watched over my safety, of how no other cabman could have done it so well, and how his conscience forbids him any longer to conceal his merits.

Forget Them as Politicians. Tell Them They Can Not Lose the War.

The politicians will do this; and it comes from a habit of self-importance which is merely increased by wild denunciations of them. It is not sufficient to say that they by themselves cannot win the war. It must be broken to them gently that they could not

even lose it. This will, of course, be difficult, because keeping before the footlights has become for them what it is for popular actors, and if they cannot succeed in public they would rather fall in public—as an actress, it is said, will sometimes lose her jewels instead of wearing them. The politicians wish to be forgiven, but not to be forgotten. Yet at the present moment it would probably be the best possible thing for them and everybody else if they were entirely forgotten, as the very able men who prepared our Navy for this war were forgotten in time of peace.

In the plutocratic compromise or deadlock that was called politics just before the war, it was not in the nature of things that any leader should arise who was in the highest sense popular. It is at present a wild and Utopian vision that a place-holder should be the best man for the place. It is madness to hope that every man should think him so.

The very best would be that the ruler should be every man's second best. For every man's very best is very liable to be himself—or at least somebody for some reason very pleasing to himself. It will be enough for us if we can trust statesmen as we trust permanent officials—not because we have chosen them, but because they have been chosen. We must be content if a whole Government is half as good as a Government Office clerk.

Ask of the Statesmen as of the Soldiers "Become Better Than Yourselves."

I suppose it would be hard to conduct our politics while making this very modest claim for our politicians—the claim that they may be supposed to know something of their daily occupation, and are no stupider than other men. It would not be a rousing election poster which should be inscribed "Vote for Gubbins; He Is Not Mad," or "Vote for Snubbins; The Two-Eyed Candidate." But there is a more serious way of considering the same thing, which has in it something better than mockery. For this is a time in which we are trusting to ordinary men in a sense more vital than any pantomime of party elections, trusting to them for the most terrible of mortal virtues, for the most final of earthly sacrifices.

There runs through the whole nature of armies a democratic idea of which the best symbol is the sentinel. There is a time and a condition in which that which must be an accident must also be an essential. The sentry is only a soldier like the others, perhaps stupider or worse than the others, standing where he is by the most random of destinies. Yet the sentry at a given moment may be more important than the Commander-in-Chief.

I have no illusions about the political machinery by which men are chosen to rule us, or about the wealthy class from which they are mostly chosen. Many of them are weak, some wicked, all accidental. But so are many of those much poorer and much more important men to whom we have trusted day and night, to save the hearths and altars of civilization from the nihilist millions that poured upon us out of the North. There also accident and sin and weakness have played their part, as well as patriotism and chivalry, in gathering men for the hardest of human trades. We can surely ask of the statesmen as of the soldiers that they should become better than themselves—that they should not be slaves of the past, but masters of the future. We have asked it of men more ignorant, and not in vain.



Millinery

We have Hats to suit every occasion.

There is just time to-morrow to get something particularly modish for the RACES.



Though all our stock of women's wear is du dernier chic,

FURS

are our extra-special line, and we are confident that ladies could not be better suited in the fashion centres of Europe or America.



EVENING CLOAKS are among our Specialities. A charming selection has arrived during the past week.

LADIES' RAINCOATS (of the famed "Climatic" patent) in great variety and all ultra-fashionable.

NOTE.—Every item in our establishment, down to the very smallest detail, was personally chosen by Miss Young during her recent visit to Europe.

LA VOGUE.

46 Nanking Road 46

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916

WAR TO AID BRITISH MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY

Mr. George Heath, Motor Agent,
Discusses Possible Post-
War Policy

"I think the war may possibly be a blessing in disguise to the British motor manufacturers if they seize the opportunity when the time comes, Mr. George Heath says in The Motor Trader. "The experience obtained by so much accurate repetition munition work should enable them to combat the American invasion, which was being felt acutely before the import tax was imposed and subsequent prohibition. Providing the war is over within twelve months, then the British manufacturer making one model only, fitted with self-starter and complete in detail, should have no difficulty in disposing of a big number, if his price is right, which in my opinion should not be more than \$350. No doubt the small car of about 10 h.p. will be in great demand, and if comfort in riding is secured by lengthening the chassis and attention to the springs, it will add greatly to its popularity.

"If the agent be considered a little more than hitherto I am certain that it would be to the advantage of the motor trade generally. In the first place the agent should be asked for an opinion as to the model and size of engine, etc., which is enquired for by the public. Some manufacturers do this and profit considerably by it, but many others think it unnecessary to discuss such matters with their agents. Figures have appeared in various trade, and other motor papers showing the big amount of capital employed in the retail motor business, and this fact alone should not be lost sight of by

the British manufacturer. I say British, as I consider the foreign manufacturer does realize this.

"British manufacturers have often asked me if I was not handling too many makes of cars. This of course is a matter of opinion, but I can say that if I had had to depend on one or two British cars only during this war I should be in a very bad way. I believe that certain British manufacturers still think they can do without the agent, but the firms who practise this do not make much headway and will never handle any large number of cars like that sold by many American firms, who do the whole of their business through agents. I know it has been quite impossible for many British manufacturers to supply agents with cars, but early in the war many contracts were existing which were never completed and orders thereby lost to the agents. On the other hand many agents, including myself, appreciate the fact that manufacturers did not hold us to our contracts.

"I do think, however, that the average, and shall I say the "sporting," manufacturer should appreciate the fact that although he has been unable to sell his cars to the public he has not suffered any loss, but has in fact received greatly increased profits through the war. I have heard that the war has been the "salvation" of some manufacturers. On the other hand the agent has lost the profit which he would have made through the re-sale of the cars and yet has had to bear his dead charges himself; this may be considered when the manufacturer makes his books up at the end of his financial year. I think, therefore, that the manufacturer who realizes this has the chance of cementing a friendship with the agents in a way that will never be forgotten.

"There are always ways of show-

Will Gasoline Return To 12 Cents?

(Prices in United States)

July 1 (1915)	12
August 1	13
September 1	14
September 15	16
October 15	17
November 15	18
December 1	19
December 15	20
January 1 (1916)	21
January 15	22
February 15	23
March 15	24
August 15	23
September 1	22

ing a little generosity. I think if the British manufacturers will bear this in mind when fixing up with their agents again and give them, if only a small extra discount or rebate or call it what you like, I am certain that it will go a long way to secure friendship and ensure better business relations, which should exist between manufacturers and agents. I know that one firm does this and the feeling that is created thereby. A friend of mine (a manufacturer) is reputed to be getting \$50,000 a year himself and therefore I suggest that this firm might try to endear themselves in the agents a little more instead of always being in the "air."

ECONOMY

Hokus—Does your wife ever have any spasms of economy?

Pokus—Well, she's always talking about how much carfare we could save if we only had an automobile.

PASSES THROUGH TWENTY STATES IN THIRTY DAYS

This Touring Record Was Made
In Chalmers When Strike
Threatened

Just as M. H. Carpenter, Chalmers dealer in Wichita Falls, Tex., was about to board a train for Detroit a few weeks ago the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen announced a general strike on all American roads, effective September 4.

Carpenter planned to be absent from home just thirty days. As business was exceptionally good he did not intend to be marooned north of Mason and Dixon's line while the railway people fought out their difficulties. As though to solve his difficulties a shipment of eighteen Chalmers Six Thirties reached Wichita Falls on the day scheduled for his departure. Taking one of the green automobiles from the freight car, and without any special preparation, Carpenter and three friends started on a tour north.

"We had only a few hours to get under way and were somewhat fearful of taking a brand new car over rough country roads," said Mr. Carpenter on his arrival in Detroit. "But our fears were groundless. The 3,400 R. P. M. motor worked as smoothly on the first day out as when we rolled up the driveway at the factory.

"The 2,050 mile drive to Detroit was made in just sixty hours' running time. One hundred and fifteen miles of the trip included plowing through six inch gumbo in Iowa and Illinois, but we obtained the fine

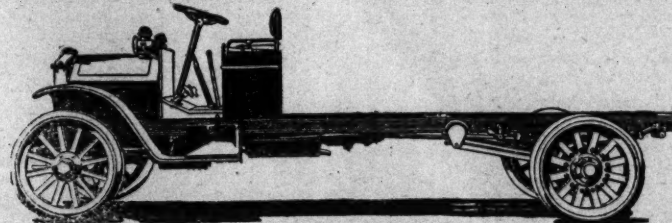
average of 18 3/4 miles per gallon of gasoline and 940 miles per gallon of lubricating oil. The first 125 miles out of Wichita Falls were through deep sand, but although the car carried 1,270 pounds of baggage, camping equipment and passengers, we had no trouble in making the grade.

"On the entire trip we slept, cooked and had our meals out of doors.

Arriving in Chicago, we made a me the trip admirably illustrates the amount of territory a man can cover with a 3,400 R. P. M. Chalmers motor capital the car ran so beautifully that we decided to extend our trip through eleven more States.

Before returning to Texas Mr. Carpenter and his party will visit the principal cities of the East, including Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Hartford, Providence, Boston, Nashua, twenty States in thirty days by the time we reached home again. To Pittsfield, Springfield and Worcester.

FEDERAL LORRIES



Federal Two Tonner

Superior in Construction

Careful and skillful workmen, using only the highest grade of materials, build Federal Lorries.

Thousands of these lorries are satisfactorily handling all manner of transportation problems in practically every country on the globe.

Federal Lorries long ago passed the experimental stage. They are manufactured in one of the largest factories in the world devoted entirely to the manufacture of commercial vehicles. Sound financially and mechanically.

Your investment is insured when you buy a Federal. Federals were the only lorries awarded a Gold Medal at the recent Panama-Pacific Exposition. They are made in three sizes—1 1/2 ton, 2 ton, 3 1/2 ton. Worm Drive exclusively.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition



Vibration
eliminated.

80 per cent.
more power.

"The Car Ahead."

SOLE AGENTS:

MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban.

12-14 Avenue Edward VII.

U.S. STUDIES PROBLEM OF MOVING SOLDIERS

War Department Collects Statistics Of English And French Mobilization

In studying the problem of moving the United States troops in time of war, the War Department has been collecting statistics in England and France and the other warring countries in Europe as to the number of trains used in mobilizing troops at the beginning of the present war.

It has been learned that the first demand on the British railroads was to move 350 trains of thirty coaches each to a given destination. The movement, it was planned, was to be made within sixty hours. It was accomplished in less than forty-eight hours. Thereafter for such period as was necessary, seventy-three trains were moved every fourteen hours in or out of Southampton.

Between August 2 and August 5, 1914, when the mobilization was under way in France, 3,000 trains were run over the Paris-Lyon and Mediterranean Railways, and 1,500 over the lines of the Orleans Company. Between August 5 and 13, 1914, when the concentration of the mobilized troops took place, 4,000 trains were run over the Eastern Railways alone, the biggest days' traffic being: August 8, there were 288 trains; August 10, trains numbered 395; and August 11, there were 284.

The Orleans road alone provided 2,000 military trains of 57,000 cars, which moved 600,000 men, 144,000 horses and 40,000 carriages and guns.

Transportation plans of the United States army are based on the movement of one field army, comprising three infantry divisions, one of cavalry, three artillery regiments and the proper proportion of engineers, signal and medical corps and other auxiliaries.

It is figured it would take 6,229 cars comprising 366 trains to move such a number of troops. These cars would be composed of 2,115 passenger coaches, 335 baggage cars, 1,055 box cars, 1,899 stock cars and 775 flat cars.

To move this army it would require only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of all available locomotives in the

country and a very small percentage of the passenger coaches and freight cars. From these figures it can be seen that the trains and cars necessary for the movement of one field army to the front correspond almost exactly to the maximum traffic reached by the French railroads in one day in transporting the French army to the German frontier at the start of the present war.

European Makers Will Enter The Low-Priced Field

Skilled Mechanics Now Making Munitions Be Build Automobiles

Automobile manufacturers of Europe are going to enter the field of low-priced cars at the close of the great war and will manufacture cars to compete with successful American cars, according to information which has been received in America from authoritative sources of the old country. Manufacturing will be done in factories which have been multiplied in size since the war started to enable the manufacturers of munitions in sufficient quantities. Many factories have been enlarged again and again, and some are employing five times as many men now as before, and have trained these men to the use of the latest and most modern machinery.

It is believed that the European makers with low-priced labor will over-manufacture, and that an invasion of European cars will be again a feature in the American market. The makers of Europe will seek markets all over the world, and the American manufacturers will have to battle for trade supremacy, according to an informant who said that it behooved the Americans to so establish their business in other countries as to ward off the activities of the Europeans.

Many names of prominent automobile makers, hitherto manufacturers only of the highest priced cars in the world, have been mentioned with the plans to turn out cheap and medium price automobiles in quantities. These men have seen the beauties of the American product and its reliable features and have come to realize that the American low-

priced car lives year after year and will be the best seller unless something is done at home to make a car or to make cars to offset those of the United States at a price that will be equal or even lower than the American price.

Those who have visited Europe of late tell of huge factories employing as many as 15,000 skilled mechanics who are at present working upon war munition, but who at the close of the war will be turned to other work. Automobile work naturally fits these skilled men, and authorities believe that over-production will be a natural consequence, with the search for a world market to follow. One plant which gave 3,000 skilled men work before the war in gear cutting now has 15,000 men, and the plant has been added to until it is now five times as large as before the war. Other factories have been enlarged several times and look to the automobile field for business at the war's end.

Marine motors, aeroplanes, tractors and many other articles employing motors will be manufactured in large plants, as some of the makers who formerly were in the automobile field have figured upon an over-production of motor cars and will try other lines of manufacturing to employ their plants.

De Palma Will Build Race Cars, Is Report

Millionaire Buys Plant For Race Driver, Is Gossip Among Detroit Men

Ralph de Palma is going to manufacture racing cars, according to an announcement made recently in Detroit. He and his backer, Frank Book, a millionaire, have acquired a factory building on East Woodbridge street, which will be utilized for the manufacture of racing machines under the direction of de Palma. The price paid for the factory is reported to be \$23,000.

Much interest has been aroused by the Packard twelve-cylinder racing cars, and comment has been heard that Ralph would drive one of them when they had been brought to a point where the Packard company wanted to put them in competition. It now looks as if Ralph may tool some new mount next year.

FOURS AND SIXES LEAD IN MOTORS

Studebaker Gathers Figures To Show Average Price Of Car Is \$1,600

A direct comparison of cars and specifications just made reveals some interesting facts and figures about Studebaker cars, from the standpoint of the features that go to make up value and the features which show the tendency in motor car design.

The consideration of number of cylinders shows that 44.7 per cent of the cars are fours, while 41.1 per cent are sixes, or a total of 85.8 per cent, the other 14.2 per cent being eights and twelves. Studebaker cars are of the four-cylinder and six-cylinder types.

That engineers pretty generally agree on the L-head type of motor is shown by the fact that 71.1 per cent of the cars use this type, as compared with 12.3 per cent valve-in-head,

12.2 per cent T-head, and 4.4 per cent sleeve valve.

Vacuum feed gasoline system, a comparatively recent development, has already gained great headway, 55 per cent of the cars using this type, 34.4 per cent the gravity feed, and 10.6 per cent the pressure feed.

Casting of six cylinders en bloc, in which practice Studebaker engineers were pioneers, has become a feature of 73.6 per cent of the cars built, with 10.4 per cent cast in pairs, and 16 per cent cast singly and in threes.

The generator-battery system of ignition has taken the leadership away from the magneto system, according to figures, 56.4 per cent using the generator-battery.

The balance in favor of the pump circulating system of cooling is striking, 60.5 per cent of the models having this plan, 38.8 per cent the thermosyphon, and .7 per cent air cooling.

For several years after electric starting and lighting systems were introduced the single unit system was by far most widely employed. Today the two-unit system is in the lead, with 51 per cent of the cars using this type. Another fact is

that the six-volt system is installed on 69.2 per cent of the cars, while 23.6 per cent use the twelve-volt system and 7.2 per cent miscellaneous systems.

WHAT CAESAR DID

When Caesar took an Eastward ride And grabbed the Gauls for Rome, What was the first thing that he did To make them feel at home? Did he increase the people's loads And liberty forbid? No, he dug in and built Good Roads— That's what old Caesar did. Did Caesar put the iron heel Upon the foeman's breast, Or did he try to make them feel That Roman rule was best? What did he do to make them glad

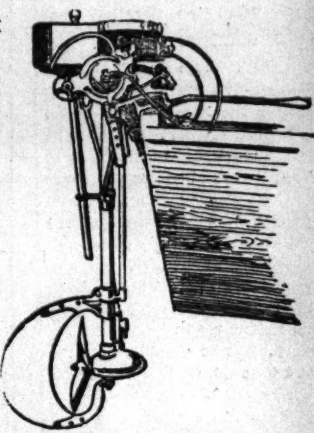
He'd come their midst amid? He built Good Roads in place of bad— That's what old Caesar did. He built Good Roads from hill to hill, Good Roads from vale to vale; He ran a Good Roads movement till Old Rome got all the kale. He told the folks to buy at home, Build roads their hills amid, Until all roads they led to Rome— That's what old Caesar did. If any town would make the town The center of the Map, Where folks will come and settle down And live in plenty's lap. If any town its own abodes Of poverty would rid, Let it get out and build Good Roads— Just as old Caesar did.—Ex.

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

Don't decide on your car before you have seen the

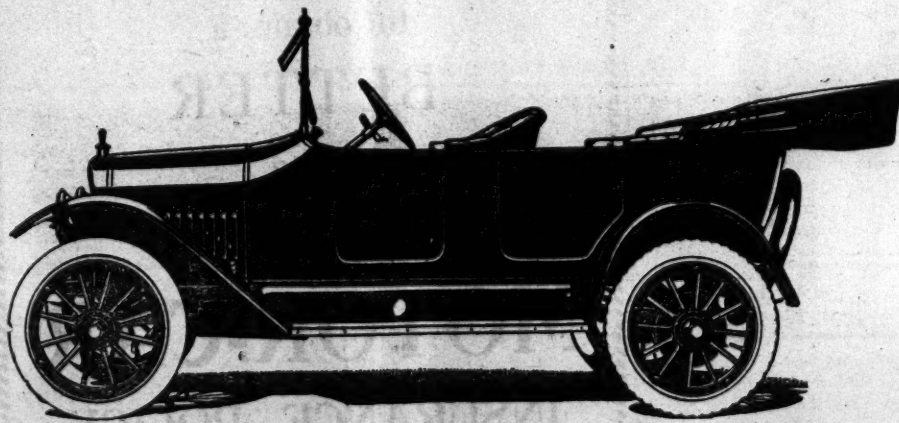
Maxwell

ONE CHASSIS—FOUR BODY STYLES:

TOURING-CAR, ROADSTER, CABRIOLET AND TOWN-CAR.

The Car of Lowest "First-Cost."

There has been to date, no real full five-passenger automobile, with electric starter, electric lights, sliding gear transmission, high-tension magneto, demountable rims, elliptic type springs, "One-Man" khaki hood and every other feature found in high-priced cars to sell at so low a price as the Maxwell.



One of the principal features is the SIMMS HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO, entirely separate and distinct from the starting and lighting system.

The Car of Lowest "After-Cost."

It is fitting that the car of lowest "First-Cost" should also be the car of lowest "After-Cost."

The Maxwell is lowering all economy records for:

- 1st—Miles per set of tyres.
- 2nd—Miles per gallon of petrol.
- 3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil.
- 4th—Lowest year in-and-year-out repair bills.

A First-Class Car at a price within the reach of all.

TOWN-CAR
Tls. 2,000.

TOURING-CAR
Tls. 1,600.

ROADSTER
Tls. 1,500.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS:

The Eastern Garage.

4 Soochow Road.

Telephone 1159.



MUST DEVISE NEW FORM OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Few of Present Roads Will Last Long Under Strain of Heavy Motor Traffic

It is evident from the condition of State highways throughout the United States that old form of road construction will not do. Trunk highways are breaking down under the terrific strain of modern traffic. The maintenance of old roads is not keeping pace with the daily wear and tear.

The trend of an investigation which was recently made in New Jersey by the New Jersey Commission on Road Legislation, of which John W. Herbert is Chairman, led the Chairman to believe that material changes were necessary in this matter. He says that there have been sufficient stone roads built, but that they have not been built to endure. Where constructed with an appearance of permanency to meet the requirements of travel at the time of construction, they have not since their construction been properly maintained. These macadam roads built twenty-five years ago are not suitable for the heavy motor travel of today. Mr. Herbert says that one can obtain some slight conception of the strain that is put upon the roads of today by reading the advertisements in the trade journals of the different motor companies offering to sell motor trucks of five, ten and fifteen tons capacity. These trucks soon wear out and destroy the best built macadam roads. He believes that there must be some limit to the load, and that this limit can be made by a graduated license, this license to be increased in a progressive ratio with the weight.

New Jersey has spent millions of dollars, and the counties have spent many more millions for the construction of an ideal system of good roads, gridironing the State. Last year the cost of road repairs exceeded \$4,000,000, and yet the roads were in bad condition at the close of the year. Every county of New Jersey, of which there are twenty-one, has a road system of its own, and has its own plan and idea of road construction and maintenance. These diverse systems of twenty-one independent road builders gives a hodge-podge of county control and supervision.

There is gradually being formed the idea that Wayne County, Mich., has the proper road in its concrete highways, and ultimately it is believed that these highways will be adopted generally throughout America, doing away with the terrible waste for repairs on the macadam roads.

American Motor Show Will Open January 6

As Usual, the Great Annual Exhibition Will Be Best Of Makers

Application blanks for space and floor diagrams for the seventeenth annual National Automobile Shows have been issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc. The shows of 1917 are to be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, Jan. 6 to 13, and in the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, Chicago, Jan. 27 to Feb. 3. Manufacturers are invited to participate in either or both of these shows.

The drawings for space in the automobile sections took place at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Oct. 5. As usual there will be two departments of the automobile section, which at New York will include the first and second floors of Grand Central Palace, also wall spaces of the third and fourth floors, and such other space as may be required to supply to applications up to the time of the first allotment.

One of Their Traits

Jennie (aged eight)—It says in the paper that another co-to-ar-lan is dead. What is an co-to-gen-ar-lan?

Herbert (aged ten)—I don't know what they are, but they must be awfully sickly. You never hear of 'em but they're dying.

Moderate Requirements

Would-be-writer—What do you consider the most important for a beginner in literature?

Old Hand—A small appetite.

Poor Cousin Willie!

By Oppen



A Charming Idea For a Bedroom

The decoration of a bedroom equally with all the other rooms should, as a first essential, seek to combine refinement and good taste. It should be treated with a big simplicity and yet be the acme of comfort. In many houses the best bedroom is a well designed room, built generally with a full comprehension of the requirements, and, therefore, large windows and good proportion are the result. In a town house, especially in London, it is a joy to find a room planned in such a way that it is possible to avoid the commonplace and bring in a feeling of brightness without diverging from a certain sense of dignity that a town house demands.

Given a room somewhat square in shape, and with the almost inevitable bow window, a quite unusual effect can be obtained by making the bow window a particular feature in the room. This can be done in the following manner: Where there is a beam across the bow, it is not a difficult matter; and, even where there is no beam, all that need be done is to fix across the bow a lath with a molding of a good, simple design, fixed upon the outside to form a finish under which to fix a frill stretching right across the opening, with long curtains made just to clear the floor, hanging down on either side on the wall, leaving as large a space as possible for the opening. This arrangement of frill and curtains entirely separates the bow from the rest of the room.

Next comes the actual treatment for the inside of the window. This should be done by placing curtains of the same material on either side and in the angles, but these should only reach six inches below the window sill, even if the architrave of the window reaches to the ground. These short curtains in the interior of the window give an effect of distance and make a happy irregularity. Soft net curtains look well hanging in straight, full folds on the window panels themselves.

A successful room, treated in this fashion, had lovely French furniture painted in a soft green-gray, with the enrichments picked out in dull gold. Solid in form and good in shape, every article was so placed in the room as to be just right. To bring out the form and color of the furniture to its great-

est advantage, a wall covering of plain, rough distemper paper, the same shade of gray as the furniture, was used to form a plain background. At all the angles, at the top of the skirting, and underneath the cornice, a satin-finished gold, beveled molding, forming simple panels, was fixed. This relieved the extreme plainness and formed a controlling framework for pictures and furniture.

The skirting was faced with dull black paint, as far as the molding, which was painted the same gray as the walls. A good quality black carpet close covered the room, and gray fur rugs were spread in front of the hearth and the dressing table. The bed was a charming French design in gold cane and carved wood, low, and of the couch description. The trimmings and coverings of the bed were of white spotted net over the palest shade of soft, pink satin. On the ceiling, above the head of the bed, a corona of carved gilded wood held spotted net curtains, which fell on either side to the floor.

Window curtains of lovely block-printed cretonne, the foundation color of which was an intensely vibrating blue, closely covered with a design of wistaria and roses in soft gray and bluish-pink, were arranged in the way already described. The sofas, armchairs the same material, and the effect of and small chairs had loose covers of

the soft but brilliant colors upon the black carpet was particularly pleasing. The toilet-table had a spotted muslin cover to go with the bed draperies, and this was covered with a plate-glass. Everything in the room was chosen with care and good taste, so that the whole effect was charming.

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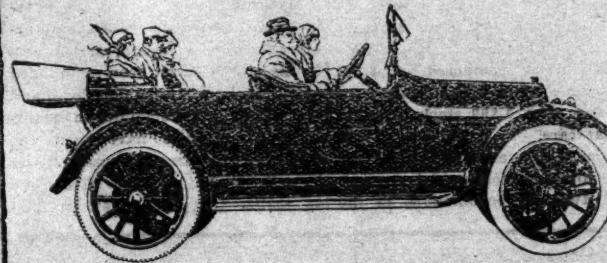
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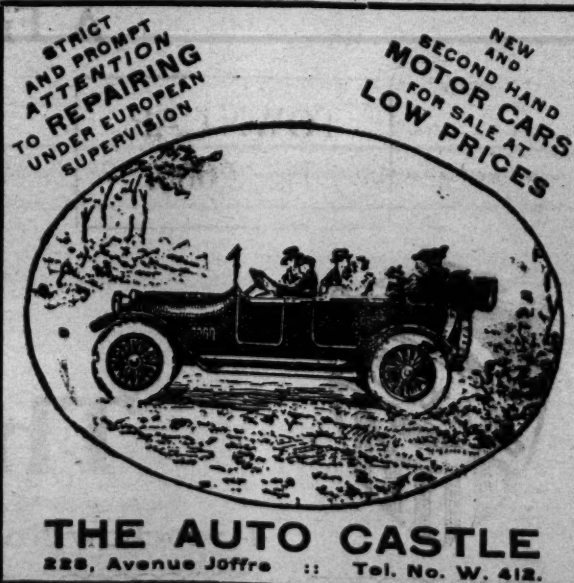
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COAST TO COAST IN FIVE DAYS IN HUDSON

Relay Of Three Drivers Required To Avoid Stops For Food

New York, October 3.—A Hudson Super-Six light weight phaeton dashed down Broadway soon after sunrise on Monday morning last and came to a halt at Columbus Circle, where it was checked in by James Hemstreet, an official of the American Automobile Association, after making a run from San Francisco in five days three hours and thirty-one minutes. This time smashed the previous record for a run across the continent by fourteen hours and fifty-nine minutes.

To accomplish the wonderful feat a relay of three drivers was employed. Ralph Mulford, A. H. Patterson and C. H. Vincent alternated at the wheel in order to eliminate the necessity of stops for rest and food. The biggest factor in the achievement, however, was the enduring qualities of the Hudson, looking which the machine would have shaken itself to pieces in the grinding over mountains, deserts and, in many places, rough roads that were encountered.

A. H. Patterson of Stockton, Cal., was at the wheel when the car left San Francisco at 12.01 a.m. on September 13, on its strenuous journey. The distance covered was 3,476 miles, and the average speed, including all stops, was 28.14 miles an hour. This means that in crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains and climbing the Rockies to an altitude of nearly two miles above sea level, and in slowing down to the speed requirements of more than 350 cities, towns and villages, the car averaged a speed virtually equal to that of an express train on a long trip.

The current year has been remarkable for the number of times that the trans-continental record has been broken. A Cadillac created a sensation in May by crossing in seven days eleven hours and fifty-three minutes, and in July a Marmon hung up a mark of five days eighteen hours and thirty minutes.

Aside from breaking the record across the continent the Hudson Super-Six has a host of other feats to its credit made during 1916. The most striking of these was the creation of a twenty-four hour record of 1,819 miles on the Sheeps-head Bay Speedway, which bettered by 327 miles the then existing mark, and the winning of the Pike's Peak hill climb a few weeks ago.

Harry S. Houp, manager of the local Hudson branch, headed a little band of motor enthusiasts, newspaper men and photographers who waited patiently for the arrival of the car during the small hours of Monday morning. The travellers were expected about 4 a.m., but had roads between New York and Albany delayed them, and it was 6.31 when they checked in. Just before the finish Howard Coffin and C. C. Winningham of the Hudson company reached the scene to help greet the car and its hardy drivers.

Busy Week For Hupp Capital Touring Party

Sixteen State Capitals Have
Been Visited On Good Roads
Tour of 20,000 Miles

New York, October 3.—The Hupmobile United Tour, which is visiting the capital of every State in the Union, reached its sixteenth capital yesterday when the party which is investigating the road conditions of the country reached Madison, Wis., the seat of government of the Badger State.

The past week has been a busy one for the party composed of J. S. Patterson, C. E. Salisbury, G. R. Lipe and A. Krohn. After leaving Louisville, the men progressed through Indiana to Indianapolis where the members were entertained by Vice-President Marshall and a score of Democratic chiefs who were in town for the Marshall notification meeting. Next Detroit was visited over Sunday and the party paid its respects to J. Walter Drage of Detroit, the sponsor of the tour. A big public reception and parade in which Mayor Marx took part, were features of the Detroit visit.

Lansing, Chicago and Madison were the cities on the route from Detroit and the tour is now proceeding to Springfield, Ill.

Some very good road pictures have been secured in the States traversed so far and copies of these are to be turned over to the American Automobile Association, and the National Highway Association, as well as the proper United States Government officials. At Madison the Hupmobile completed 3,623 miles of its 20,000 mile journey.

The Quest Of The Motor Car

By Arthur Guiterman In Collier's

"Now whither and whither, Lord Ronald so gay,
And whither so free and so far?"
"I haste to the Bounds o' the Great White Way

To choose me a motor car."
"And what of the car that ye mean to buy—
Its name and its Pedigree?"
"Oh, ask of the Wind in the sounding Sky.

But ask not that of me.

"For it may be a Leal or a Pupmobile,
A Krag or a Biff-McClung;—
For many, ye ken, are the Motor Men
And marvelous glib of tongue.

"It may be a Tsar or a Kwiggie-Kar,
Or else, for aught I know,
A Reinhardt-Fritz or a Dunderblitz
Or a Clement-Rochefoucauld.

"For vowed am I to a Mission high—
To search from East to West
All lands that are till I find the car
Which is approved the Best.

"For I have sworn to my Lady Jane,
By her milk-white hand so small,
That none I take for her sweet sake
Until I have seen them all."

Lord Ronald was come to a proud Garage
That stood by a dismal Fen;
And there, by the Sound of their Persiflage,
He knew were the Motor Men.

And one there was with the Eagle Eye,
The Face of the Hatchet true
The Shell-rimmed Glass and the Bulgar Tie
And the Collar edged with blue.

Oh rubies four had the ring he wore
His Coat had the Latest Shape;
And his Cheek shaved clean by a Razor keen
Was the Cheek of the Brazen Ape.

He hailed the Knight by the fingers wan
To where with Radiance crowned,
A golden Car was throned upon
A Turning-table round.

Oh, twice he bowed and thrice he bowed
Before that Golden Chaise;
Then full and strong and loud and long
He sang its hymn of Praise.

"Approach! Approach! redoubt-
ed Knight! Approach, oh lucky Neophyte, and view, upon this wooden Stage, the Wonder of the Horseless Age; the King, the Ace, the Jack and Queen of all that runs by Gasoline; the Unexampled Kwiggie-Kar! The Motor, first: I wish to state the Cylinders (they number eight with Tungsten Valves) are cast en bloc; and steady, steady as a Clock this Shaft of Higginbotham Steel propels the Patent Caisson Wheel which cannot slip in Mud or Mire because it wears the Skidmore Tire. Observe the Sweep from Front to Rear!—the Spiral Bevel Axle Gear, the Floating Axle, Intake Pipe, the Carburetor (Ogham type); Can Future Ages say too much about our Multimental Clutch—the Brake that never disappoints, the Banning Universal Joints? Remark our patent 'Sudden Stop!' Oh, see our Spanish Leather Top, the easy swinging Pinchless Door, the Turkish Rug upon the Floor! The Cushion, neatly tilted there, are What need to praise its Perfect stuff with Hand-picked Monkey Parts? Address it gently, and it Hair. The Roland Horn—the Oval starts. Just speak to it in kindly Springs—the Case for Goggles, wise, and and swiftly, sootily, off it

Gloves and Things—Ignition—Circulation—Splash—Dash—Transmission—Spark Plug—Bumper—Magneto—Radiator—Feed—Control Equipment—Starter—Speed!"

He gasped and he clutched at the Atmosphere,
He fell to the Parquet Floor.
Lord Ronald bequeathed him a Silent Lear
And went to the Shop Next Door.

"Come hither!" he cried to the Man in Charge,
"O thou of the stately Mien
And tell of the merits both small and Large
Possessed by the Buzz machine.

The Motor Man rose from a Mission Bench
That was of the Quartered Oak;
And beating the air with a Monkey Wrench,
His rhythmic piece he spoke:

"They brag—yet do not heed
how'er these others boast of Safety, Smoothness, Speed, or Trips from Coast to Coast. For even if they show a Vase for Silken Flowers, they have not—well they know!—a WIND SHIELD like to ours! All others in the Field lament; 'Alack, alas! we cannot match this Shield which is not made of Glass!' 'Tis cut of Crystal clear that may not crack or dim; who has it need not fear, for naught can injure him. Behold! you set it straight or slant it as you please at seven, twenty-eight, or forty-five Degrees. It stops the Icy Blast, repels the Ousty Gust; it makes the Car run fast, it keeps the Parts from Rust. It keeps the Engine clean, it keeps the Tires sound, it saves the Gasoline, it makes the Wheels go round. With deep, despairing Groans our Rivals have to yield! Then buy the Car that owns this Ne Plus Ultra Shield!"

Sore tempted was Ronald but heaved a sigh
And quoth as he left that Hall:
"Nay, never a Motor I dare buy
Until I have seen them all."

And many a fair, aye many and rare
Were the cars that his eyes had seen
When he entered a store with a Rosewood Floor—
A Place for a Royal Queen.

Each lamp that glowed in that bright Abode
Was pure as a Maiden's Tear;
The curtains that rolled from their Rods of Gold
Were Pink as a Bashful Ear.

Of Onyx rich were the columns which
Were smooth as the Watered Silk,
And lighted through with the faint, far blue
That shines on the City Milk.

And there in the shade of its Rose-leaf Hood
At rest in a corner snug
A Car that was built for a Fairy stood
Its wheels on a Persian Rug.

A Squire rose up from a Velvet Seat
And beamed on the worthy knight,
And chanted his tale in Voice as sweet
As the Trill of a Lark in flight.

"Rest, happy Traveler! Gaze upon the Car that's called the Oberon. A Beam of Light, a winged Flower, the Car that moves by Secret Power. Cushion, neatly tilted there, are What need to praise its Perfect stuff with Hand-picked Monkey Parts? Address it gently, and it Hair. The Roland Horn—the Oval starts. Just speak to it in kindly Springs—the Case for Goggles, wise, and and swiftly, sootily, off it

flies. Without a Murmur, Creak, or Jar, as silent as a Shooting Star, it drifts along the Fragrant Miles, and when it sees a hill it smiles! A Thing of Joy and Love and Song, it sweeps along, along, along, transporting them that ride within afar from Trouble, Toll and Sin!"
He turned on Lord Ronald his Eye so Brown
And paused in his liting Lay.
But Ronald has fallen adown,
A-swooning in Bliss away.

They gathered him up and they bore him home,
Six proper young men and tall.
He opened one Eye as the Stair they clomb
And sighed: "I have seen them all."

They laid him at rest in his downy Bed
To comfort his weary Brain;
And tender and cool on his favored head
Was the hand of his Lady Jane.

And long did he fare in the realms of Dream,
Anew on his Knightly Quest,
And long did he ponder the Mighty Theme—
"Which Car shall be held the Best?"

He pondered the words of the Motor Men
(Or such as he could recall);
He visioned those Glorious Cars, and then
He rose and bought them All!

Questions and Answers

(New York Sun)

When did Col. Michael Corcoran meet his death and how? Can you give me a sketch of his career J.C.B.
Col. Corcoran met his death near Fairfax Court House, Va., December 22, 1863, by the fall of his horse upon him while riding with Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.

He was born in Carrowkeel, County Sligo, September 21, 1827, the son of a Captain in the British army. Appointed to the Irish constabulary when 18 he resigned in 1849 from motives of patriotism and came to New York, where he became a clerk in the Post Office and later held a clerkship under the City Register. Entering the Sixty-ninth Regiment as a private he rose from

grade to grade and became its Colonel in August, 1859.

For refusal to parade his regiment in 1860 in honor of the Prince of Wales he was brought before a court-martial, which was still trying him when the outbreak of the civil war convinced the military authorities that the nation had better uses for a fighting Irishman than to try him.

On the first call for troops the Sixty-ninth went to the front, possibly a little in front of that, and at Bull Run Col. Corcoran was captured and kept in close confinement for more than a year, and to add to the discomforts of prison life he was one of the officers reserved for execution in case the Federal Government should carry out its announced purpose of executing the crews of privateers. Released on exchange August 15, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers and organized the Corcoran Legion. After checking the advance of the enemy upon Norfolk in the spring of 1863 the Legion was assigned to the Army of the Potomac in August of the same year, and was a portion thereof at the time Gen. Corcoran met his death.

Can you inform me from what source the expression "only a cock and bull story" is derived? S. G.

Its origin eludes all attempts at discovery. The antecedent probability is that it arose from some old tale of a cock and a bull. Dr. Brewer in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable" says that it is a corruption of a "concocted and bull story."

Some years ago the London Tit Bits published (in book form) "A Thousand Answers to a Thousand Questions," in which we read: "The expression 'Cock and bull story' for an improbable statement appears to have been derived from bulls issued by the Popes, these documents being so named from the bulls or seal attached to them, which bore the impression of a figure of St. Peter, accompanied by a cock. Hence after the Reformation any tale or discourse that was unheeded was on a par with a Pope's bull, which was a 'cock and bull' affair."

Where was Guglielmo Marconi born? I say that he was born in Ireland and married a Miss O'Brien, and that his uncle was an Italian named Blanchini who ran the first stage line through Ireland. J. E. H.
Mr. Marconi was born in Bologna,

Italy, April 25, 1874. His mother actively "takes sides," who attacks was an Irishwoman. He married, in 1905, the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the fourteenth Baron Inchiquin. Concerning his uncle we have no knowledge.

What is the meaning of "franc-tireur"? W. H. M.
A franc-tireur is a civilian who if the sniper be a soldier.



We invite all who contemplate the purchase of an aut mobile to go to the nearest Hupmobile dealer and ask him to demonstrate, side by side with cars of other makes, that the Hupmobile can do in ordinary every day use the things that other cars do only in demonstration.

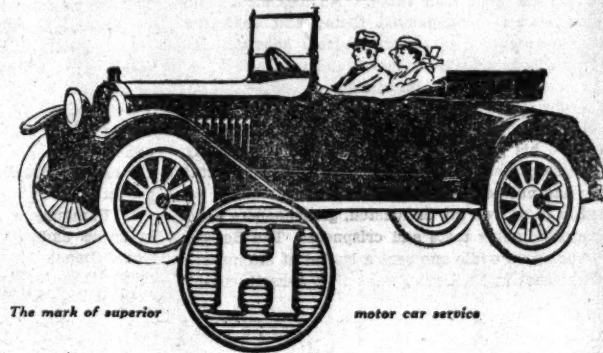
Ask him to drive the car through crowded streets up steep hills, through deep sand or mud. See how easily and efficiently the Hupmobile does these things. Notice at the same time the comfort-

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NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Why Science Urges Us to EAT INSECTS

WHY the prejudice against insects as food? Dr. L. O. Howard, Government entomologist-in-chief, says it is absurd. And he ought to know, because he has eaten them.

Only the other day, in Washington, he invited some scientific friends of his to partake of an appetizing dish of white grubs. Somebody out in Wisconsin had sent him a quart of them in a glass jar, salted. Prepared as a salad, with crisp lettuce and mayonnaise dressing, they were pronounced "very palatable." A broth made from them was declared "delicious."

Nearly every small boy has dug white grubs for bait. They are the larvae of the species of beetle popularly known as the "June bug." In Southern France, in parts of Germany and in the Baltic provinces of Russia they are highly esteemed for soup, which is specially recommended as a strengthening diet for invalids and young children.

The fact that many kinds of insects are good food for man may be inferred from the circumstance that they are commonly eaten by people of other countries. Recent analyses have proved that grasshoppers, for instance, have high food value. No less an authority than Moses recommended them; and John the Baptist (as recorded in the Scriptures) subsisted for a while on locusts (grasshoppers) and wild honey. It was a sustaining and fattening diet.

Professor C. V. Riley, a Government scientist, offered grasshopper croquettes and curry of grasshoppers to his guests at a dinner party, and nobody would have guessed the material used if an accidental hindleg had not been discovered.

Fried in their own oil, or roasted, grasshoppers have an agreeable, nutty taste and crispness. The Bureau of Entomology a while ago sent a bushel of the insects to a hotel chef in St. Louis, who made a broth out of

They Make DELICIOUS FOOD and There Is No Sensible Reason for the Popular Prejudice Against Them

them which he declared to be hardly distinguishable from crawfish bisque. Nobody was told what it was made of, but everybody liked it. The chef said that he would put it on the bill of fare every day if he could get the 'hoppers.

The most delicious of all beetle grubs, it is averred, is the big, fat larva of the palm weevil—about the size of one's thumb. In the West Indies it is called "gru-gru," an equivalent of the French word bonbon, and by white folks is best liked roasted; but there are as many styles for cooking it as for oysters.

Epicures of ancient Rome held in high esteem the grubs of the common stag-beetle, which were fattened for the table with a diet of flour. In tropical South America to-day these larvae are prepared for the table by sprinkling with red pepper and roasting. But the native Indians eat the full-fledged beetles, catching them for the purpose in curiously constructed traps.

If these and other insects were deemed edible only by savages or barbarous peoples one might say that theirs was a taste which civilized persons could not be expected to share. But it is not so.

For example, the ladies of the Turkish harems—for the purpose of attaining that plumpness which is an essential of beauty from the Oriental standpoint—eat large quantities of the "meal-worms," which are the offspring of a small beetle unhappily familiar to the pantry of an American housewife. Of course, they are appetizingly prepared.

In Paraguay a large ant, rolled in syrup and baked, is eaten by women much in the same way as caramels in the United States. Ants

of another species, pickled with red peppers, are a popular "relish" all over India. White ants (termites) are a considerable article of commerce in the Levant. Prepared with sugar, they are sold in the markets of Constantinople, and are highly esteemed for their aromatic and acid flavor.

The Swedes use ants to give a peculiar and piquant flavor to their native whiskey, the distiller's rule requiring that not more than five shall be utilized per quart, inasmuch as a greater number would make the drink irritating to the throat. It is, presumably, the formic acid they contain that gives the desired "tang."

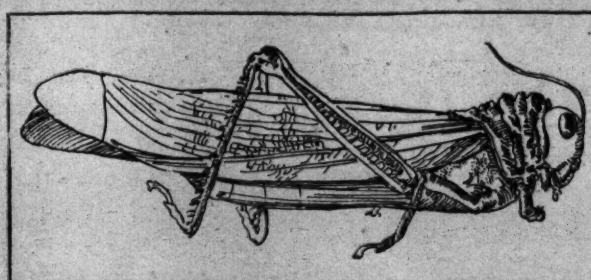
This acid is nearly the same thing as citric acid, chemically speaking, and thus one may understand why the Government Bureau of Entomology recommends the "juice" of smashed ants as an excellent substitute for lemon juice in the making of lemonade. Ants are always plentiful, and when such things are better understood "ant-ade" may become a popular beverage.

To savages, the main problem of life is the food problem. In order to solve it, people under primitive conditions must always have been obliged to draw upon every available natural resource. By no means surprising is it to find that the American Indians to-day—at all events, many of the tribes—rely to a considerable extent upon insects as a source of food supply.

Thus the Snake Indians are ant-eaters. It is the



The Honey Wasp's Nest, in Which the Little Grubs Live and Where the Honey Is Stored. Fed as They Are on the Sweetest Fruit and Vegetable Juices, Wasp Grubs Are a Most Appetizing and Healthful Food, Particularly When Baked in the Comb.



A Grasshopper Found in Trinidad That Measures 12 Inches in Length. Since Prehistoric Times the Grasshopper Has Been the Insect Food Par Excellence Among Both Civilized and Savage Peoples. The Abyssinians of the Present Day Make Delicious Pies of Grasshoppers and the Hottentots Grind Up Their Boney Bodies for Bread.

business of the squaws to gather the insects, which they do by uncovering the hills, scooping the ants up in their hands and transferring them to the bags they carry. After being washed in a running stream, to get rid of dirt and debris, the ants are crushed into a mass on a flat stone and rolled out like pastry. They are not used for pies or tarts, however, but as material for a nutritious soup.

The Indians of Oregon make bread out of crickets, which on the mountain-sides of that State are found in swarms so vast as to be a serious threat to agriculture. The insects are cooked in pits between layers of heated stones, then dried in the sun, and ground to a fine meal. The cricket meal is kneaded with pounded acorns, the mixture being formed into small cakes and sun-dried. In this shape the material will keep indefinitely.

In China, where nothing is wasted, even the caterpillars of butterflies are eaten. The pigtailed Oriental winds the silk of his silkworm cocoons and then fries the residual chrysalids in butter or lard, adding (if he can afford it) the yolk of an egg, with pepper, salt and vinegar.

Persons who claim to have knowledge of such matters declare that wasp grubs, baked in the comb, are the utmost of all insect luxuries for the table. And no wonder (as they explain it), inasmuch as the larvae are fed by their parents on a sweet fluid of fruit and vegetable juices. "Thus the grubs are tiny balls of sugary fat, possessing a 'flavor as exquisite as it is unique.'"

Along the boundary that separates California from Nevada an industry of importance to the Pi-Ute Indians is the collecting of luscious fat caterpillars that feed on the leaves of the yellow pine.

Over considerable areas in that region every yellow pine tree will be found encircled by a little trench. In the trenches "smudge" fires are built, and the thick ascending smoke causes the caterpillars to let go their hold and drop to the ground. They are gathered and dried, the resulting product being called "papala." A nutritious stew, yellow and greasy (the fat rising to the top) is made out of them.

COLORED LIGHTS to Keep DISEASE Out of CIGARS

EVERYBODY who has travelled through regions where tobacco is grown remembers seeing the little tents which are erected over the tobacco plants and which give the fields something the appearance of miniature military encampments.

The purpose of these tents is to give the plants the shade necessary to help protect them from the mosaic disease.

This disease, the most dread of the ailments to which tobacco is subject, either destroys the plants before they reach maturity or seriously damages them for smoking purposes.

The bad taste that makes some cigars so unpleasant is often due to the fact that they were made from tobacco which had been suffering from the mosaic disease.

Now it has been discovered that the color of these tents has a very curious effect upon the progress of the mosaic disease. Plants suffering from the disease are greatly benefited by being kept under blue tents.

When kept under red tents the severity of the disease is considerably lessened and when kept under tents whose neutral shades only suffuse the sun's rays its progress is checked somewhat.

To test the effects of colored light the plants were enclosed in cloth hoods of the desired color, the apparently healthy leaves remaining uncovered and exposed to normal daylight. After thirty days the hoods were removed and the plants carefully examined for visible symptoms of the disease.

Although the plants kept in blue light showed no symptoms of the disease for at least two weeks after the removal of the hoods, it cannot be said that they were completely cured. The juice of their leaves still remained highly infectious, and when healthy plants were inoculated with it they promptly developed the disease.

How Much LITERATURE Do We OWE TO DRUGS?

HOW many poems, novels, plays and other literary masterpieces do we really owe to the weird influence which opium and other drugs exerted on the minds of their authors? That is an interesting question, but one that will probably never be answered to everybody's satisfaction.

It is a fact that a surprisingly large number of the world's greatest writers have been what are popularly called "dope fiends," and yet there will be some who maintain that these men produced their immortal masterpieces in spite of their addiction to drugs and not as a result of it. If they had been free from this vice, so this argument runs, they would doubtless have done even more and better work.

Plausible as this argument is, it is not without its weak points. We know what a marked effect drugs exerted on the bodies of many of these authors, and it seems reasonable to believe that they must have affected their minds as well, particularly in the case of those who produced highly imaginative works. And we have the frank confession of many writers that

they found their fancies stimulated to a marvellous degree by certain drugs.

Baudelaire not only used opium but ate hashish, the drug which gives such an excessive vividness to the sensations. Gautier was also a hashish eater, and Coleridge and De Quincey were confirmed opium fiends. Other people of genius who have used opium to excess include Mme. de Staël and Haller. Rossetti believed he derived some sort of mental prodding from chloral combined with alcohol.

Of course, the alcohol users, of whom Edgar Allen Poe was a conspicuous example, far outnumber all the other groups. But it must be remembered, as Dr. Arthur C. Jacobson points out, that the effects of alcohol upon a writer or composer are not due to stimulation. Alcohol is not a stimulant; it is a narcotic and anesthetic. In the case of the men and women of genius who used it to excess, it paralyzed the mechanisms which ordinarily prevent the full play of the imagination. Under alcohol's influence the birth and expression of ideas were facilitated and the creative fancy ran riot.

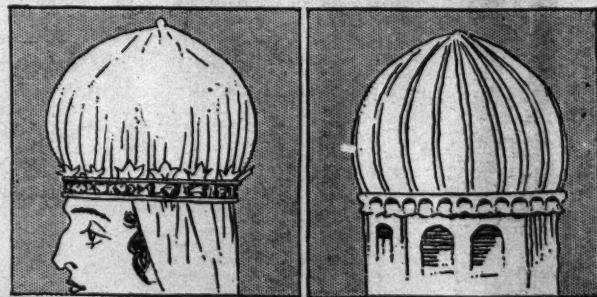
Of the great writers who did not

sink to the depths of opium, hashish or chloral, many were addicted to the excessive use of tobacco, coffee or tea. Alexander Pope was a coffee fiend, which probably had a good deal to do with his excessive irritability, constant headaches and generally bad health. Thomas Hobbes used tobacco to excess. Mark Twain smoked about three hundred cigars a month. Balzac was an immoderate coffee drinker, which undoubtedly contributed to his final breakdown. Niebuhr snuffed tremendously. Carlyle, Tennyson and Kingsley all were great pipe smokers.

Kant was a tea fiend and also a pipe smoker, and often worked eight hours on nothing else. Darwin used snuff. Huxley became a smoker after forty. Haeckel is a coffee drinker. James Payn may

be classed with Twain as a worker depending largely upon tobacco. Dr. Johnson abused tea. Milton produced "Paradise Lost" on coffee and "Paradise Regained" on tea. Rousseau used coffee excessively. H. Taine may be classed with the coffee and cigarette devotees. Lenau, like Twain, found that smoking caused new ideas to arise within him.

How We GOT OUR HATS FROM HUTS



Man's Tendency to Pattern the Hats He Wears After His Buildings Is Seen in the Close Resemblance Between the Hat Worn by a Dignitary of the Eastern Church and the Dome of a Mosque.

PRIMITIVE man got the idea for the first covering that he constructed to protect his head from the heat of the sun and the winter's cold from the hut in which he lived. And this same tendency to copy coverings for the head from buildings has been followed by his descendants down to the present day.

In the Hawaiian Islands, for example, there is a curious resemblance between the hats the natives wear and the houses in which they live, both being built of grass. The turbans worn by dignitaries of the Eastern Church are still of the same shape as those worn by the ancient Jewish high priests, and are remarkably like the characteristic dome which surmounts a mosque. In Siam, too, a favorite form of headdress presents an almost exact copy of the lines of Votive spires surmounting the Siamese temples of worship.

Going back into European history we find that about the time they began to build churches with high pointed spires, which we know as the Gothic form of architecture, there came into vogue a high, horn-like headdress known as the Hennin, which was nothing more or less than an imitation in cloth and straw of the Gothic spire. Similar resemblances between the hats, caps and bonnets which men and women wear on their heads and the buildings in which they live and worship, can be found in all ages and among all races.

The first hat man wore was probably the broad leaf which he plucked from a tree and bound over his head

just as the Southern negro often does to-day. But even in this we find the same tendency to imitate in his head covering his hut or habitation. It was simply a thatch of leaves which formed early man's home.

In the hats we wear to-day there can still be found, curiously enough, many things whose origin dates back many centuries. The purpose of some of these things has long since been outgrown and they persist in our hats simply through force of habit.

Take, for example, the band on the outside of a hat. This frequently ends in a bow and two tails or streamers hanging down the back. This is a survival from the days when all hat bands were tied each time the hat was put on. In fact, many primitive head-dresses were simply pieces of cloth around which a ribbon was tied so that it fitted the head.

On looking at the inside of a modern hat a little bow of silk ribbon can usually be found at the back where the two edges of the leather lining meet. This bow serves no useful purpose except to indicate which is the back of the hat and which the front, but in former days it was part of a system of lacing which ran clear around the hat.

In the days when practically all hats were made in one size this lacing enabled the wearer to adjust the hat to fit his head. It also formed a buffer around his head so that in case a man fell from his horse or was hit a severe blow with a club or sword he would be less likely to sustain a fractured skull.

There is no good reason nowadays why the bow or other ornament on a man's hat should be confined, as it usually is, to the left side; but in the days when every man had to be prepared to battle for his life there was a very good reason for this custom. In those days long plumes took the place of bows as ornaments for hats, and if they had been on the right side there would have been serious danger of their getting in the way of the sword and thus causing the overthrow or even death of their wearer.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS---

What Sickness Costs.

IT is estimated that 13,400,000 persons are sick on an average eight and one-half days every year. The social and economic cost of all this sickness, including wages lost and amounts paid for physicians, nurses and medicines, is \$772,892,860.

When Flowers Are Most Fragrant.

FLOWERS are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them, according to a French scientist, because the oils that produce the perfume are forced out by the water pressure in the plant cells, and this is diminished by sunlight.

Meat More Heating Than Sugar.

RECENT experiments at Bellevue Hospital, New York, show that 750 calories of dextrose, or 260 calories of protein, increase the heat production of the body 12 per cent during a period of three to six hours. In fact, they show the stimulating effect of protein upon tissue activity to be three times as great as that of sugar. These observations confirm the experience long ago noted by thinking people that meat is a heating food. Under the influence of the stimulating effects of meat the tissues expend in its digestion more energy than they receive from it.

Why Thick Glasses Break So Easily.

THIN glasses do not crack so easily as thick glasses when you pour hot water into them. This is because the heat penetrates the thin glass so quickly as to heat all parts of it equally, and they hold together in the expansion which occurs. When hot water is poured into a thick glass the particles forming the inside of the glass begin to expand before the heat has penetrated to the outside of the glass, and in the effort to expand the inside particles of the glass break away from the particles of the outer side, thereby causing the crack.

YOU MIGHT TRY---

To Whip Thin Cream.

WHEN cream is too thin to whip easily, add the white of an egg to each pint of cream.

To Brighten Carpets.

WIPE them with warm water to which has been added a few drops of ammonia.

Mustard for the Hands.

GROUND mustard is excellent for cleaning the hands after handling onions and other strong smelling things.

To Remove Egg Shells.

IF, when breaking eggs into a bowl, a piece of shell gets into the egg just touch it with the half shell and it can be easily removed.

When Cooking Cranberries.

A QUARTER of an apple cooked with each quart of cranberries lessens the crudeness of their flavor but does not diminish their tartness.

A Useful Hint.

LET the kettle in which mush has been cooked stand for five minutes before taking up. Then no hard residue will be left sticking to the bottom of the kettle to be soaked off and thrown away.

To Prolong a Mat's Life.

DOORMATS can be prevented from fraying and made to last much longer by buttonhole stitching all around the edges with a large packing needle and some medium sized string. The stitches should be about one inch apart and one inch deep.



SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1916

NIEN CHIH KUEI SCHOOL WINS CUP

Trophy Presented by Mr. E. C. Pearce for Best Showing in Field Sports

DAY AT YANGTSEPOO

Large Crowd Turns Out For First Meeting Despite Rain

In spite of the bad weather prevailing in the town, conditions at Yangtsepo were sufficiently favorable to allow of the holding of the first Sports Meeting of the Nien Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese. The sports were held on the school grounds in Baikal Road and there was a good attendance of scholars and their friends and relatives, most of whom came from the surrounding district, for, apparently, the weather that was being experienced in other parts of the town kept away many spectators. The ground was too wet for any record-breaking, but on the whole the times recorded were very creditable.

The main feature of the Meeting was the competition for the Chairman's Cup. This is a handsome cup presented by E. C. Pearce, Esq., within the last few days. The Cup has been given for competition amongst the Public Schools for Chinese established by the Municipal Council, and there is no doubt that it will tend to create a healthy spirit of rivalry amongst the schools and that it will promote clean sport. It is to be competed for twice yearly in the spring and in the autumn, and the competition is confined to boys under the age of 17. The races to count for the Cup are to be the 100 yards, the 440 yards, and the Relay Race, the first place in each event to gain 3 marks, the second place 2 marks, and the third place 1 mark.

The competition today was very keen, each school being out to win. The 100 yards was won by Wong Tchah Gee of the Nien Chih Kuei School, the second and third places being taken by the Public School for Chinese. The 440 yards was a walk over for Wong Tchah Gee, the second place being gained by the Ellis Kadourie School. The Relay Race went to the Ellis Kadourie School with the Public School for Chinese second, and with the Nien Chih Kuei School third. The totals then read Nien Chih Kuei 7 marks, Public School for Chinese 6 marks, and Ellis Kadourie School 5 marks. The cup, therefore, this first time of competing, finds a home in the Nien Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, a fact that is very creditable to the winning school as the total number of scholars is only 67.

The program of events was well carried through, under the efficient management of Mr. A. F. T. Holland, the Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Twenty-one events were disposed of in less than 90 minutes. In addition to the usual events the younger boys were well catered for, the Ladder Crawl, the Crawl, and the Boot Race causing much laughter. The Life Saving Race was a notable feature of the sports, each competitor having to pick up another boy by means of the Fireman's Lift and to carry him back to the starting point. The method of picking up the apparently helpless body was all that could be desired, and the winner, Doo Kwae Fung, made excellent time in returning with his 'victim.'

At the close of the sports the Headmaster, Mr. Lionel H. Turner, referred to the Cup so kindly presented by Mr. Pearce. He stated that the Cup was appreciated not so much for its intrinsic value as for the evidence it gave of Mr. Pearce's interest in the schools. He then called for three cheers and a tiger for Mr. Pearce, and asked the boys to make the cheers loud enough to reach Mr. Pearce in his home at Bubbling Well, a request that was well answered.

The prizes gained were then distributed by Mrs. L. H. Turner, and cheers for the winning team, the guests and officials, closed a very successful meeting.

Shanghai-Revolver Club

U. S. Revolver Champions
Following are some of the results of the States Revolver Championship competitions as held by the Revolver Association of America. It is exactly the same match as was held by the Local Club, the scores of which were published in last Friday's CHINA PRESS. Several of the shooters in America will be known to many readers of THE CHINA PRESS.

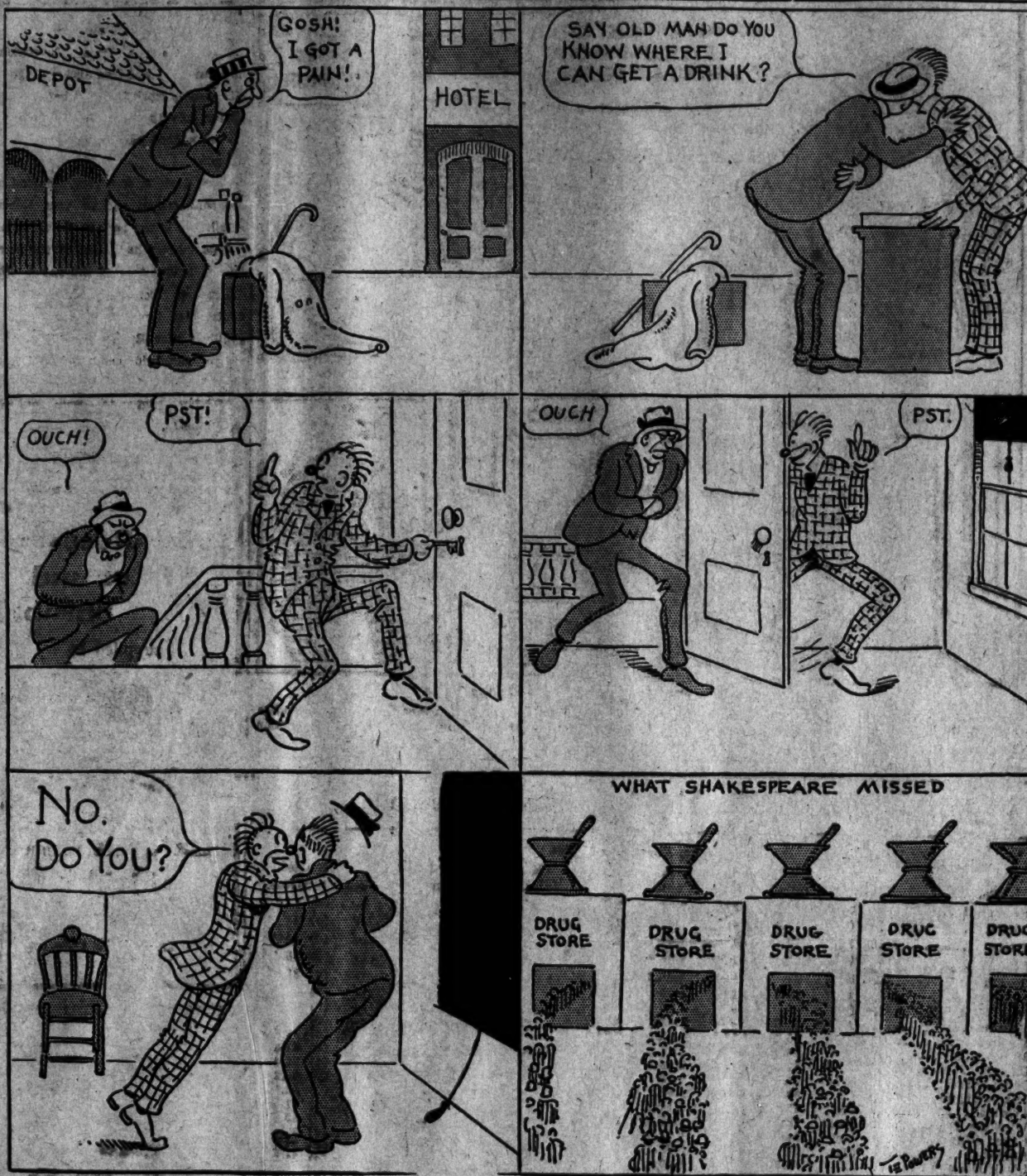
California	Score
Geo. Armstrong	463
C. W. Randall	433
Canal Zone	
Jacob Bernson	406
Capt. P. Whitworth	381
Colorado	
Dr. B. J. Oschner	444
I. B. Humphreys	419
Henry Dietrich	409
C. L. Taylor	401
Cuba	
Rene Valverde	426
Julio Balista	417
Miguel Andu	400
Illinois	
W. F. Northcott	446
L. W. Parke	414
Lieut. W. A. Lee	413
R. B. Palmer	398
C. J. Johnson	396
Massachusetts	
P. J. Dolan	449
L. P. Castaldi	425
E. A. Taylor	418
W. E. Fennell	398
R. C. Warner	391
C. E. Ningsley	389
O. E. Gerrish	385
Missouri	
E. A. Kronel	429
M. B. Peterson	426
A. G. Busch	417
C. C. Crossman	414
L. M. Runsey	398
E. V. Papp	381
New Mexico	
J. G. Weatherly	383
William J. Wilson	348
New York	
D. J. Gould	442
A. P. Lane	435
J. A. Baker Jr.	426
J. A. L. Motter	408
Ohio	
Dr. J. R. Snook	462
J. B. Daniel	442
Guy. D. Carpenter	413
W. O. Brown	411
Bruce C. Wilson	409
Ontario	
A. Rutherford	430
J. P. White	400
W. J. Madforth	392
T. G. Margetts	382
Oregon	
David Goodell	424
W. H. Hubbard	417
Roger Newhall	389
Pennsylvania	
Dr. D. A. Atkinson	449
Dr. W. E. Quicksell	448
Herman Thomas	431
H. S. Freed	418
Quebec	
F. Dumfries	422
Lt. G. M. Le Hain	411
E. A. Brewer	403
H. Desbarats	398
Vermont	
Geo. Metcalf	373
Edward Strong	361
Virginia	
Commander D. M. Wood	404
Lieut. H. C. Laird	401
Shanghai	
R. E. Neale	411
T. Freeman	407
J. H. Farquharson	390
W. B. Sutherland	381
J. Ward	380
Miss L. Negus	378
G. Brauns	377
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	375
H. P. S.	500

Golf

The following is the result of a Golf Club competition for a cup presented by a member, during October, two best cards, 18 holes. Medal—
H. F. Bell (18) 71 79 150
W. S. Clay (12) 73 79 152
Skinner Turner (14) 75 77 152
A. M. Hagden (18) 77 77 154
W. O. Lancaster (9) 77 78 155
W. E. Leckie (14) 77 79 156
A. Wraque (1) 76 81 157
E. Payne (9) 78 79 157
C. W. Porter (4) 79 80 159
J. Tippin (4) 79 80 159
A. S. Hocking (7) 78 81 159
H. E. S. Pickering (5) 79 80 159
238 cards were taken out.

What Shakespeare Missed

By Tom Powers



CHINESE BOXING AND FENCING SHOW TODAY

Pupils of Chin Wu Athletic School Celebrate Sixth Anniversary

"How the people of China fought her wars in the past" is a question that strikes every reader of her history. It is no exaggeration to say that China was a strong country and recognized as master of the continent of Asia. And yet, through four thousand years of her history she fought her wars with weapons which were no better than those used by her enemies.

The arts of boxing and fencing were, until some sixty or so years ago, looked upon by the Chinese as individual accomplishments. No boy in any well-to-do family but was taught these two things. Even girls were given the privilege. The Chinese have an old saying "Throw aside your pen and enlist in the army." That spirit explains China's strength in the olden time.

At any rate, boxing and fencing were as necessary to every ambitious youth as his literary education was. These arts received further attention at the beginning of the Manchu dynasty. The remnants of Ming resented bitterly the loss of their country to the Manchus and made desperate efforts to rebel. It was during that strenuous time that Jujitsu began to appear in Japan.

During the period of the Manchu reign boxing and fencing received less and less encouragement; the officials even suppressed them. In 1900 when the ignorant people incited by the Manchus were making trouble there was a businessman well-known as an exponent of the arts who risked his life to save a number of Christian converts in Tientsin. This was Mr. Hog Yuekah who was feared by the Boxers. He was known far and wide and afterwards his son was given a free scholarship in the French School. Mr. Hog, after peace was concluded,

Scouting Notes of the Week

By Tracker

To help others at all times." This is the real foundation of scouting. The element of public service fills the thought of the real scout and it is pleasing to note the progress in this direction amongst the Chinese Scouts. Hardly a day passes without we hear of some good turn being done by some scout or other and the best thought upon it is—it is done quietly and without any fuss or publicity and one only hears about it or finds out by accident.

Only a few weeks ago, it was a scout who gave the Brigade the alarm for a fire in the western district, even before the neighbors themselves knew there was any fire at all and probably saved a greater conflagration.

A police whistle in the French Concession brought out a troop to what was at first supposed to be a fire, but it turned out to be only a heap of straw being burned behind some houses. I might say that this troop had a fire in their camp only a few weeks ago, which they promptly put out in a most workmanlike manner.

Not long ago, a tram accident gave was occasionally threatened by the Boxers, who thought their plan was upset by him, and he came down to Shanghai. He eventually started the Chin Wu Athletic School in which boxing and fencing were the distinct features. However, death overtook him and the school is now kept up by his pupils. With unfailing energy on their part the school continues. Today is the sixth anniversary and the occasion will be celebrated at the Feng Ming Theater on the Chinese Bund. There will be a series of boxing and fencing matches. At the same time a number of students will receive their graduation diplomas. The school has a fine building on Baikal Road. In addition to boxing and fencing other sports, such as football, basketball and tennis, have been introduced.

a few scouts an opportunity to put into practice their ambulance training and they handled the case in such a manner as to earn the commendation of the medical man who attended the patient.

A football match recently gave another chance for a good turn. This time, it was a sprained ankle and the patient was dressed and made as comfortable as possible by two scouts.

Coming to smaller and more everyday things. I saw three scouts the other day struggling to raise an overturned wheelbarrow. It took the little chaps quite a long time, but they stuck to it like scouts and were rewarded with success. The wheelbarrow coolie was so surprised that he went his way without saying a word.

But a scout does not look for thanks in times like these. He is satisfied when he sees the thing done and, in small things as well as big things, he is to be found doing his bit and doing it cheerfully. No limelight for him, as he knows it is his duty as a scout and a citizen.

This is the new manhood of China being trained and who shall say it is not for the better? B. P. says in his book "Scouting for Boys": "From the national point of view, our aim is to make the rising generation into good citizens" and it is with the utmost gratification that those in whom the training of the boy scouts of China is entrusted, note that these little straws on the wind foretell a more enlightened and public spirited manhood for this generation.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 72.3 and the minimum 61.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 71.1 and 62.6.

AMERICANS ORGANIZE RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM

May Also Have Two Squads From Naval Ships For Winter Season

American sportsmen in Shanghai have talked just long enough about a Rugby football team to reach a decision that such an organization will be brought about. A committee was formed yesterday and a call has been issued for the first practice for the end of the week. Although the idea originated with the American Co. of the S.V.C. all Americans familiar with the game and who are physically eligible may have a tryout for the first team.

Several promising candidates are now listed with the committee as desirable rugby material. These include Messrs. Ashley, Rodger, Stewart, Hall, Pennywitt, Bristow, Morrison, Hykes, Rasmussen, Ollerdsen, Swan, Nichols, Roberts and Vaughan.

Those desirous of joining the squad may do so by communicating with Mr. O. D. Rasmussen, No. 19 Nanking Road, Phone: No. 3772.

In addition to the American community team, it is expected that the U.S. Galveston and the Flagship Brooklyn. This would provide four teams for a series of contests throughout the winter.

FOOTBALL TODAY

Jewish R. C. vs. Public School O. B.
The above match will be played today at the Hongkong Recreation Ground, play to commence at 2.45 p.m. sharp.
The following will represent the J.R.C. and are requested to be on the field not later than 2.30:—
N. Haas, S. Perry, H. J. Sanft, (capt.), H. Abrahams, D. Abraham, R. Moalem, A. Lewis, D. Whitman, C. Fuxman, M. Sternberg, and N. Nisim.
Reserves:—R. Salton and G. Salton.

PONIES ARE READY; ONLY SUN NEEDED

Winsome Dahlia, Black Diamond And Candlelight For The St. Leger

LOOKS LIKE BIG MEETING

Zuider Zee Is Favored For Maiden Stakes; The 'Dahlias' And 'Fields'

By Clocker

The clerk of the weather has been very unkind of late to the local sportsmen. He did his best to spoil the regatta at Henli; and from what has been going on for the last few days, it looks as if he is up against the races. But there is still time for him to smile and by so doing, provide the Settlement with one of the finest meetings that it has ever had, and also aid the Allied War Funds with a substantial cheque.

With the course in its present squeaky condition anything might happen; and it will not always be the best pony that will win.

In the Maiden Plate of half a mile much depends on the get off. Among the goodlooking racers may be mentioned The Nipper, Tuki Tuki, Niblick and How Much. With Vida up on the last named pony it ought to get the verdict.

The Criterion Stakes has received quite an "early entry." Candlelight wants a "breather" on the morning of the race and he will return his backers their money with interest. Triumphant Dahlia looks good and so does Sir Victor. Any of the "Fields" that turn out are worth watching.

Toog and Speelman have a fine black Zuider Zee (which by the way was discarded when the Subscription Griffin were entertaining the eyes of certain well known horsemen). It ought to win the Maiden Stakes. It has been doing excellent times and is fit. Bonnie and one of the Dahlias look like filling up the rest of the board.

Rosewood is entered for the Tab-Wah Stakes. Quite a lot of people were hoping to see the pony figuring among the Legation and well up too. As it is, it should be prominent in the race under mention after its long rest. Sunari is good and Sandway on a heavy course might win. The Trader is also worth keeping in mind.

In the Subscription Griffin Stakes anything might happen. The result is very open. Tigs, Peanut, Daisy Chief and Puck are all in nice shape and will be somewhere near the post when the decision is given.

The big event of the first day is of course the Shanghai St. Leger. Winsome Dahlia is pretty certain to start favorite and with Burkin up will be greatly fancied. Black Diamond is another runner who has been talked about a great deal. Candlelight wants another hard gallop and then the result should appear in the order:

Winsome Dahlia
Black Diamond
Candlelight

Hasnet and Sentry are two ponies that will give the leaders a lot of trouble. Sentry is good. Very good. Remember that tomorrow.

The Eclipse Stakes of one mile and a quarter will bring out The Worm, Bonnie and Paradox. They will be the best of the bunch. Zuider Zee is out in the Maiden Stakes or should be. If it is kept back for the later race give it first place.

Dixie looks like winning the Autumn Cup. It will have some fast company with the Toog-Speelman entry, Rosewood, Heatonfield and Perfection Dahlia.

Zuider Zee, Bonnie, Paradox and Canny Bird are all entered for the Whangpoo Stakes. Any of them that goes out is worth a little more than a flutter.

The last race of the first day is the Kalgan Plate over a course of one mile. Puck, Daisy Chief, and Ampat are all in the running. There is a No. 15 down for the event. It will be backed of course. For the Shanghai Stakes, the big race of the second day, take Candlelight if it runs and keep it company with Sandway and one of the Fields.

Who will win the Champions? Best advice "Wait and See."

But if an opinion is wanted here it is Winsome Dahlia, Black Diamond, Heatonfield.
For the Grand National on Saturday Bonnie is still young enough but Peter feels younger.

GERMAN EDITORS ASSAIL CENSORS

Demand the Right to Express
Opinions on the Conduct
Of the War

CITE ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE

Suppression of Discussion Held
To Be Inimical to the Em-
pire's Interests

Berlin, September 25.—One of the clearest and most interesting signs of the new spirit of the times which is gradually but unmistakably leavening the whole social and political structure of Germany in this crucial stadium of war is a spirit so liberal as almost to approximate democratic ideals—in the continued restlessness of the German press under the political censorship, the never ceasing though always thoroughly patriotic struggle against this organ of the Government, which, like the human appendix, has long outlived its usefulness and is now only a menace to the health of the nation.

This conscious striving for real freedom of the press, for the right to express opinions freely and publicly on controversial subjects of vital interest to warring Germany, was again and more strongly than ever before reflected in yesterday's annual meeting of the National Association of the German Press, whose discussions largely centered on the gradual "dismantling of the political censorship" promised many weeks ago in the name of the Imperial Government by Vice Chancellor Helfferich.

Since then some slight improvement has been noted; a somewhat more liberal spirit has animated the inter-political censorship, and particularly in the last week was the German press able to touch with greater frankness on formerly forbidden topics. But the censorship reform has not gone far enough, and still too stringent internal censorship is rightly blamed for the present political tension among parties and factions and for such inevitable evils as the clandestine circulation of anonymous pamphlets, the widespread political gossip and scandal-mongering, and the countless baseless disquieting rumors about men and matters that ought to be, but cannot be, freely discussed in the press.

The Government's argument that the political censorship is necessary to preserve the so-called Burgfrieden, (party truce) and thus maintain a united front against foes round about, has to thinking Germans been amply disproved by the English press, whose freedom has, it is thoroughly realized here, not impaired either England's will to continue the war or the effectiveness of her warfare.

The Germans, who as a whole are astonishingly objective, are at all times keen to learn even from their enemies, and the fact that the English press can and does frequently criticize, even bitterly attack the Government and freely discuss all subjects of interest to the nation has undeniably served as an incentive and argument to the German press to work for similar privileges or rights. As a symptom of the great change which is taking place here and which, to an American observer, seems likely to bear the most promising fruit, this propaganda for the freedom of speech and of the press deserves the serious attention of Americans as of greater importance than many indecisive battles.

The presiding officer of the National Association, Chief Editor Marx of Berlin, gave a significant clue to the changing war psychology of Germans in the following plain words:

"In our resolutions we have no intention of discussing when the Chancellor should make known his war aims. We do not desire to press the Chancellor, but, on the other hand, we do not want to be suppressed. One may consider that the discussion of war aims is harmful. We all, however, are of the opinion that to forbid it is still more harmful."

"One is forced to ask if as the result of the censorship ban of the last two years that peace spirit and harmony, that peace of God between the parties, and confidence—in fact, everything that appeared so desirable to the Government—has been achieved. Have not, rather, despite all censorship prohibitions, bitterness and discord increased, which could not be worse if the war aims from the very beginning had been free for discussion?"

"In our fight for freedom to express opinion we pursue not our own interests, but those of the whole nation. The usefulness of the press is only possible with the freedom of the press. The press can, to be sure, do harm; therefore all military matters must be considered, but the harm is not so great as the resultant benefit. Can we have victories and hang out flags every day?"

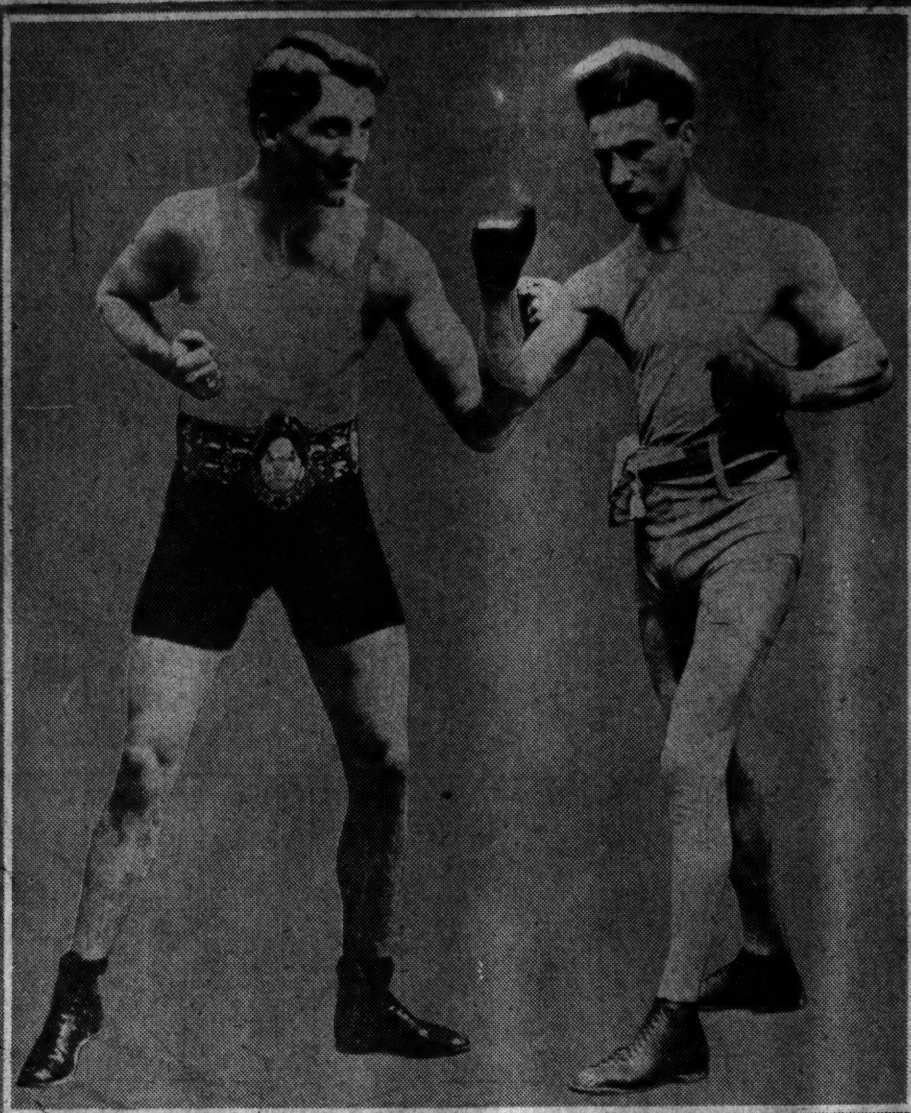
"In days of anxious waiting many lose courage. Then it is the business of the press to keep up public spirit, to support the anxious ones, and keep awake the firm belief in victory. This and, however, also necessitates the faith of the reader in the press and the conviction that there are free and independent men at work. The moment when officialdom takes the press in hand the press sinks to insignificance, and it is then a matter of complete indifference whether a greater number of papers or only one normal paper is published. In all our differences of opinion we all are united by one firm will to serve the fatherland, to hold out and through the press to champion the belief in ultimate victory."

The evening discussion resulted in the almost unanimous agreement of the German editors with these sentiments, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The delegates approve the steps taken by the Executive Committee to obtain the removal of the political censorship. We record the fact, however, that the censorship in part has been intensified."

"The association again declares that it demands in principle that the censorship of political news cease, and that differences of opinion be permitted in all cases where urgent military interests are not involved. Further, the association demands that the confiscation

Freddie Welsh and Charlie White Foremost Lightweights



At left, Champion Freddie Welsh; at right, Charlie White

Champion Welsh recently fought Charlie White for the third time. This match was at Denver where after 20 rounds of fast milling the referee awarded the decision to Welsh on points. A near-riot followed the decision as part of the crowd thought White should have got at least a draw.

Last Gallops for The Autumn Race Meeting

Saturday, November 4, 1916										
Pony.	Rider.	1/4 mile.	1/2 mile.	3/4 mile.	1 mile.	1 1/4 miles.	1 1/2 miles.	1 3/4 miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Rosewood	boy	42	1.23	2.04	2.41.3	3.16.1				(c) 34.3
Blazon	GW	39.4		1.50.4	2.24.4					(c) 34
Trader	RMD	39	1.16	1.53	2.27					(c) 34
Peanut	WH	36	1.11	1.46.4						(c) 35.4
Pessimist	boy			1.46.2						(c) 35.2
Puck	JAH	38.2	1.14.2	1.50						(c) 35.3
Pete	TE			1.50						(c) 35.3
Nirvana	ATPH	41.3		1.53.1	2.24.4					(c) 31.3
Mush	VHL	40.2	1.17.2	1.52.2	2.24.3					(c) 32.1
Moratorium	GW	36.2	1.13	1.47.3	last 1/4 of 1 mile					(c) 34.3
Uganda	CCB	41.3	1.18.3	1.52.1	2.26					(c) 32.4
Capercallzie	WH	41.3	1.20.4	1.56	2.28.2					(c) 32.2
Charlemagne	IE	39	1.15.2	1.50.1	2.22.2					(c) 32.1
Arizona	boy	42	1.18	1.53.3	2.22.2					(c) 31.4
Winsome Dahlia	CRB	38.3	1.12.2	1.45.2	2.17.2					(c) 32
Faked Wheel	boy	34	1.08.2	1.41.3						(c) 33.1
Ampat	JIE	48	1.31	2.08.3	2.42.4					(c) 34.1
Black Diamond	JJ	34.3	1.08.2	1.40						(c) 31.3
Pingwu Chief	CCB	41.3	1.16.4	1.51.4	2.24.1					(c) 32.2
The Spec	AK	39		1.50	2.24.3					(c) 34.3
Giant Dahlia	CRB	38	1.15.3	1.50.2	2.24.3					(c) 34.1
Paradox	JAH	40	1.14.4	1.59.3	2.23					(c) 32.2
Bornite	ESBR	34	1.07.3	1.49.3	last 1/4 of 1					(c) 33
Billy	boy	35	1.09.3	1.44.3	last 1/4 of 1					(c) 35
Fly Bird	VHL	36.2	1.11.3	1.44.4						(c) 33.1
Candlelight	EM	46	1.22.2	1.56	2.28.3					(c) 32.3
Sandy	JJ		1.11.4	1.45.4	2.18.2					(c) 32.3
Tiga	TIE	42.3	1.20.3	1.55.2	2.28.2					(c) 33
Captain Kettle	ESBR									(c) 35
Mark Tapley	GG	39.2	1.15	1.51						(c) 35
Hazelnut	WH	41.2	1.19	1.53	2.24					(c) 31
Coronet Dahlia	boy	32	1.06.2	1.40						(c) 33.3
Kingsmead	CRB		1.12	1.45						(c) 32
Volan	CRB	33.4	1.06.4	1.40.3						(c) 33.4
Bunker	boy	37	1.11.1	1.45.4						(c) 34.3
Paragon	RMD	39.2	1.12.4	1.45	2.19					(c) 33
Hellespont	AHW	36.2	1.10.2	1.48.4	2.19.1					35.2
Bamboo	boy	42.3	1.21.4	1.56.2						(c) 34.3
Gros Papa	JIE	40		1.50	2.29.2					(c) 33.2
Ambleside	boy	36	1.12.2	1.46.3						(c) 34.1
Fotash	JJ			1.46.2						(c) 34
Sidelight	EM	43	1.19.3	1.53.3	2.29.3					(c) 31
Zuider Zee	AHW		1.09	1.43						(c) 31
Sir Lamerock	AHW	38.1	1.14.2	1.50	2.23.3					(c) 33.3
Dinant	EM	45.3	1.22.1	1.56.4	2.30					(c) 32.1
Homefield	RFL	32.3	1.04.3	1.38.3						(c) 34
Tuki Tuki	boy									(c) 34
White Nile	AK	38	1.14.1	1.48.2	2.22.2					(c) 32
Sir Victor	AHW	36.4	1.13.1	1.46.3						(c) 33.2
Beaconsfield	RFS	37.2	1.11.3	1.45.4	2.20.4					(c) 35.1
Wakefield	boy				2.21.1					(c) 35.3
Eurotas	AHW	35.1	1.10	1.47						(c) 37
Castlefield	RFS	34.4	1.09.3	1.43						(c) 33.3
Cranfield	RFS	35.2	1.10.1	1.44.3						(c) 34.2

(c) Cinders

of newspapers be resorted to only in extreme cases, and then always with an indication of the period of confiscation."

Billiards

Billiard and pin pool tournaments have been arranged for the month on the Astor House tables, where the pin pool tournament of two weeks ago attracted much interest among the fans of this particular game, requiring much skill and more luck. The billiard tournament, in which a score of fast amateur players are already entered, will commence on November 13.

Thirty players are signed for the pin pool tournament, which opens on November 27. The committee in charge of the contests and the

management of the hotel are offering several prizes. Both contests will be decided on individual play and not by team play, which governed the last tournament. The entry lists will close during the week for the billiard tournament.

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'R. U. A. MASON'

'R. U. A. Mason' is a real good rollicking farce. We have seen it before—lots of times—and last night it was so excellently dished up by the Howitt-Phillips Co. at the Lyceum Theater that a full house simply rocked with laughter from the word go.

Wheeler Dryden made another hit in the part of 'George Fisher'. When disguised as the French maid he was screamingly funny. By the way he has a perfect French accent.

Charles Howitt had a rich character part in 'Amos'. He made full use of his opportunities. Percy Baverstock in a juvenile lead was also very good. His snappy work in Act I had a great deal to do with the success of the play. He set a good pace and the rest kept it up.

Cyril Rawdon was very amusing as the countryman and so was Robert Faulkner in the part of the old actor.

Miss Godard had most of the work on the ladies' side of the show. She did it well. Convincing play was also contributed by Miss Fladgate, Miss Phillips, Miss Ryder, Miss Ray, Miss Lillian Stanbridge and Miss Alice Crossley.

Monday night: 'A Pair of Silk Stockings.'

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Statistics compiled by *The Insurance Press* of New York show that one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected; but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

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